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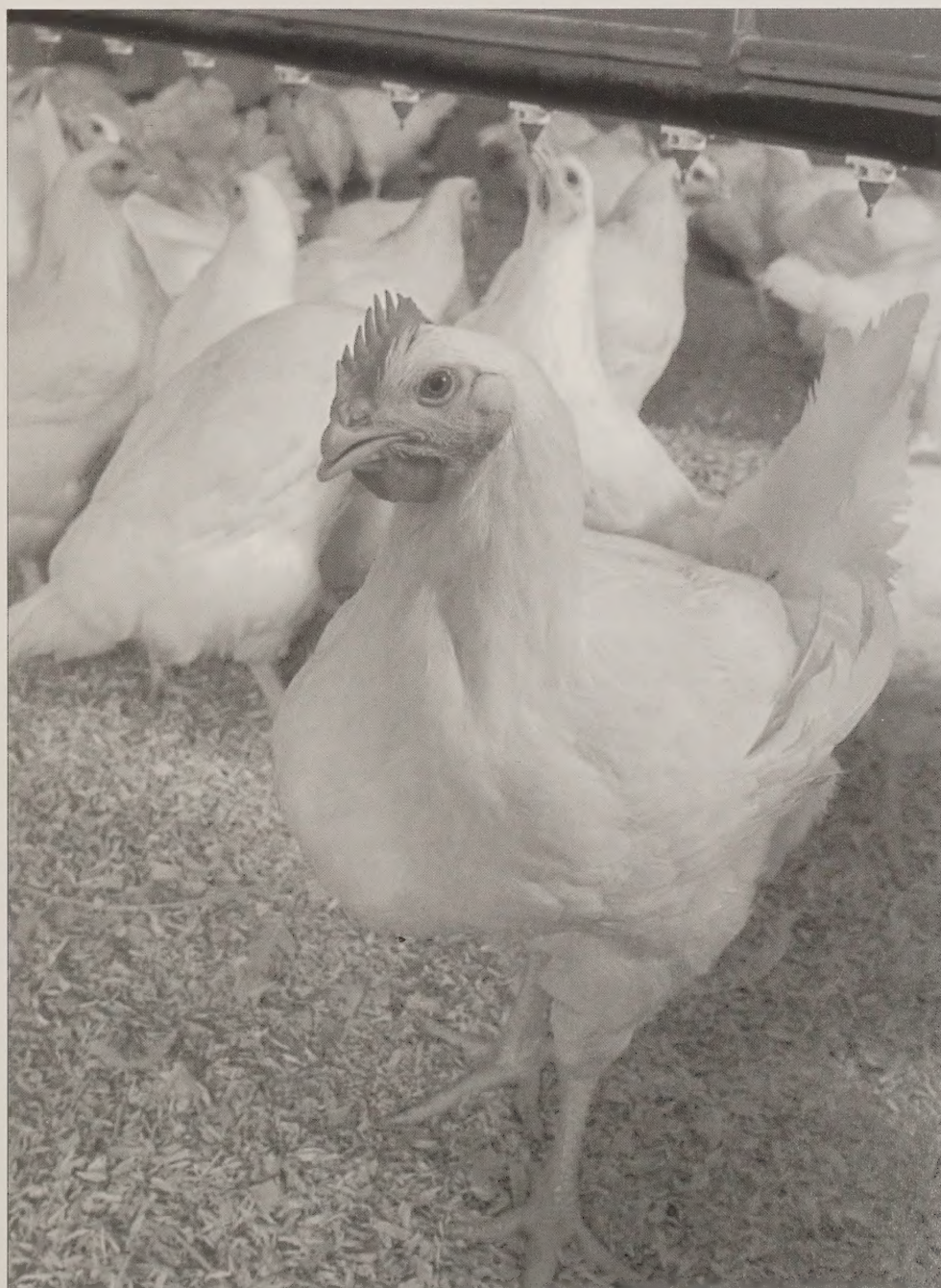
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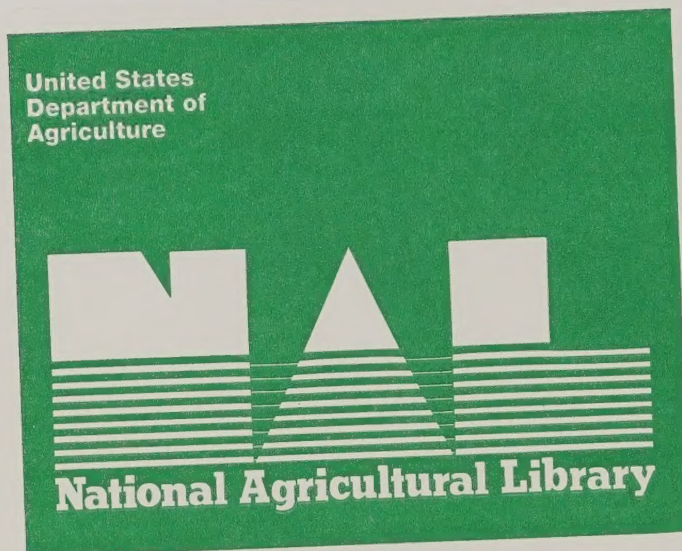
July 2008



Small Enterprise Chicken Study, 2007

Reference of Management Practices on
Small Enterprise Chicken Operations in
the United States, 2007





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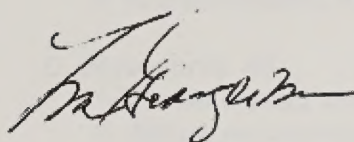
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All participants are to be commended, particularly the producers whose voluntary efforts made this report possible.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Granger", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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Director
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Introduction

The National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) is a nonregulatory program of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) designed to help meet the Nation's animal-health information needs.

Layers '99 was NAHMS' first national study on poultry baseline health and management. Layers '99 estimated the prevalence and associated risk factors of *Salmonella enterica* Enteritidis in U.S. layer flocks.

Poultry 2004 was NAHMS' second study of the U.S. poultry industry. Poultry 2004 provided information about bird health, bird movement, and biosecurity practices on backyard flocks, gamefowl breeder flocks, and at live-poultry markets.

The Small Enterprise Chicken Study, 2007 is NAHMS' third study of the poultry industry. The study provides national information on biosecurity practices and bird movement on operations with 1,000 to 19,999 chickens. The study was conducted in August 2007 and was based upon a statistically selected sample of 2,511 operations.

The methods used and the number of respondents in the study can be found at the end of this report.

Further information on NAHMS studies and reports is available online at:
<http://nahms.aphis.usda.gov>

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Terms Used in This Report

Birds: Poultry and other birds, including pet birds.

Contract Status:

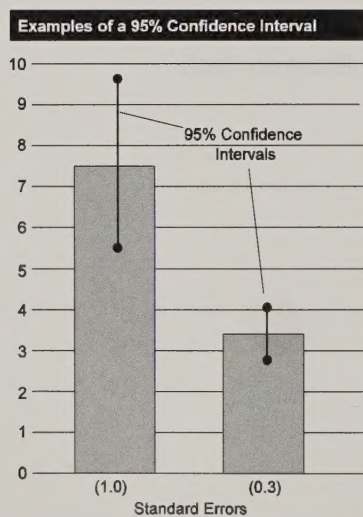
Contract operations—Operations under contract with a poultry company, whereby the poultry company owns the birds and might provide feed and other services, and the operation provides housing and labor.

Independent (noncontract) operations—Operations that own and raise their own birds.

Flock size: Flock size is based on the reported maximum number of chickens present on the operation from October 2006 through September 2007. This number of chickens might have been outside the range of the 1,000-to-19,999-chickens control data from the NASS list sampling frame used for selecting participating operations. Therefore, small flocks (1,000 to 9,999 chickens) included some flocks with fewer than 1,000 chickens, and large flocks (10,000 to 19,999 chickens) included some flocks with 20,000 or more chickens during the year.

Hatchlings: Newly hatched chicks up to a few days old.

Pet birds: Bird breeds not normally used for food and usually housed in cages in the home, e.g., parrots, cockatiels, parakeets, finches, and canaries.



Population estimates: Estimates in this report are provided with a measure of precision called the standard error. A 95-percent confidence interval can be approximated with bounds equal to the estimate, plus or minus two standard errors. If the only error is sampling error, the confidence intervals created in this manner will contain the true population mean 95 out of 100 times. In the example to the left, an estimate of 7.5 with a standard error of 1.0 results in limits of 5.5 to 9.5 (two times the standard error above and below the estimate). The second estimate of 3.4 shows a standard error of 0.3 and results in limits of 2.8 and 4.0. Alternatively, the 90-percent confidence interval would be created by multiplying the standard error by 1.65 instead of 2. Most estimates in this report are rounded to the nearest tenth. If rounded to 0, the standard error was reported (0.0). If there were no reports of the event, no standard error was reported (—).

Poultry: Birds usually raised for meat and/or eggs for human consumption, including breeding birds and gamebirds raised and released for hunting.

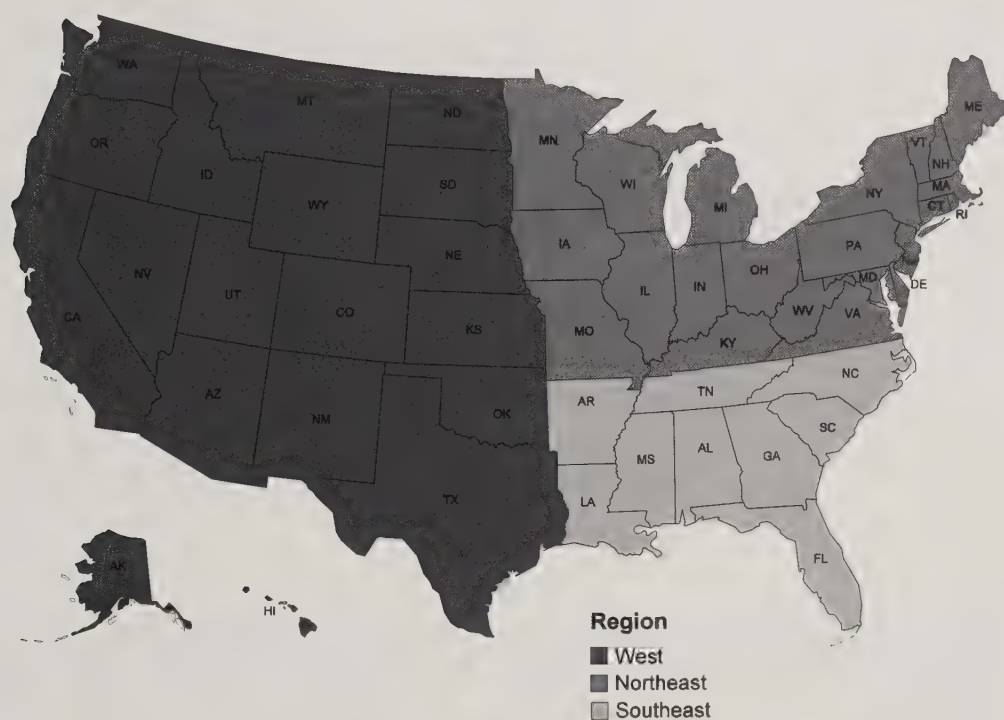
Regions

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

Northeast: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

Southeast: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Small-Enterprise Chicken, 2007 Study-Regional Breakdown



Section I: Population Estimates

A. General

1. Bird distribution

Operations were selected for this study from a list of farms that had between 1,000 and 19,999 chickens at some point in time, although only two of three operations (67.5 percent) had chickens present from October 2006 through September 2007.

a. Percentage of operations that had any chickens present from October 2006 through September 2007, by region:

Percent Operations							
Region							
West		Northeast		Southeast		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
68.6	(3.4)	70.7	(1.9)	65.5	(1.4)	67.5	(1.1)

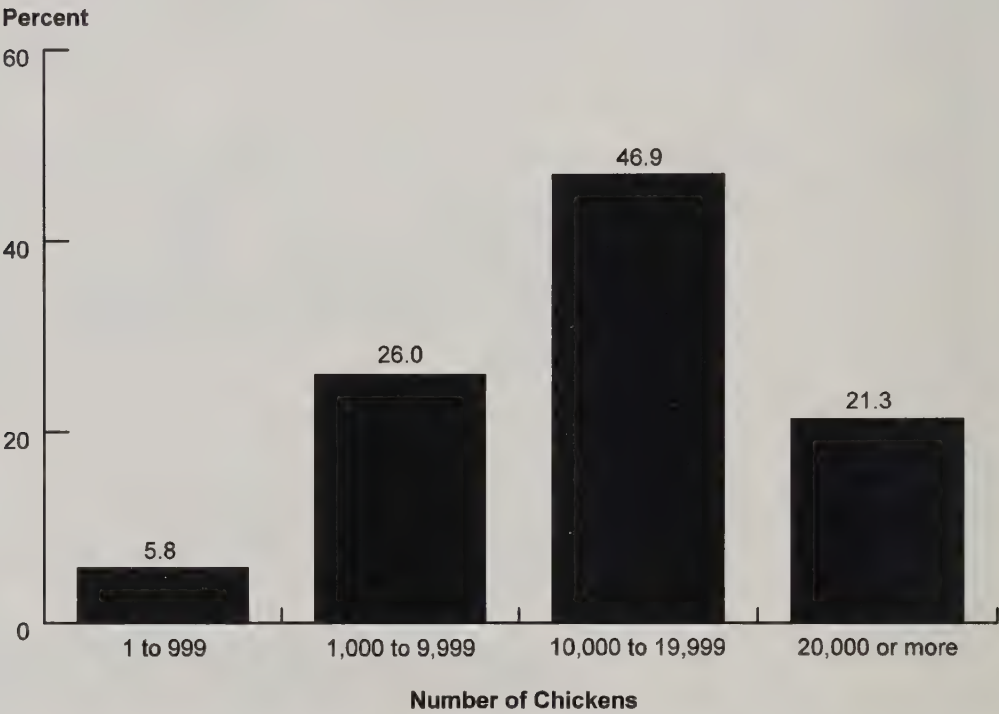
NOTE: All remaining tables are based on operations that had chickens at some point from October 2006 through September 2007.

Peak inventory was reported for two 6-month periods: October 2006–April 2007 and May 2007–September 2007. Fewer than 1 of 10 operations (5.8 percent) reported that the largest number of chickens they had on-hand on any one day from October 2006 through September 2007 was 999 or fewer, while about 2 of 10 (21.3 percent) reported they had 20,000 or more on any one day.

b. Percentage of operations by largest number of chickens on-hand on any one day during the following time periods, and by region:

Percent Operations								
Region								
Time Period/ Number of Chickens	West		Northeast		Southeast		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
October 2006-September 2007								
1 to 999	10.5	(2.3)	11.9	(1.5)	1.1	(0.4)	5.8	(0.6)
1,000 to 9,999	28.9	(4.1)	38.7	(2.2)	17.6	(1.3)	26.0	(1.1)
10,000 to 19,999	39.4	(4.6)	35.8	(2.1)	55.2	(1.8)	46.9	(1.3)
20,000 or more	21.2	(3.9)	13.6	(1.7)	26.1	(1.7)	21.3	(1.2)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
October 2006-April 2007								
0	0.5	(0.5)	2.7	(0.8)	1.0	(0.4)	1.6	(0.4)
1 to 999	11.1	(2.3)	12.2	(1.5)	1.1	(0.4)	6.0	(0.6)
1,000 to 9,999	30.5	(4.2)	37.4	(2.2)	18.3	(1.3)	26.1	(1.1)
10,000 to 19,999	39.1	(4.6)	34.9	(2.0)	55.1	(1.8)	46.5	(1.3)
20,000 or more	18.8	(3.7)	12.8	(1.7)	24.5	(1.6)	19.8	(1.1)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
May 2007-September 2007								
0	0.0	(--)	1.6	(0.6)	0.8	(0.3)	1.0	(0.3)
1 to 999	12.8	(2.3)	11.9	(1.5)	1.2	(0.4)	6.1	(0.6)
1,000 to 9,999	30.2	(3.5)	39.1	(2.2)	20.2	(1.3)	27.7	(1.1)
10,000 to 19,999	37.6	(4.2)	33.8	(2.1)	53.3	(1.8)	45.0	(1.3)
20,000 or more	19.4	(3.6)	13.6	(1.7)	24.5	(1.6)	20.2	(1.1)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	

Percentage of Operations by Largest Number of Chickens On-hand on any One Day from October 2006 through September 2007

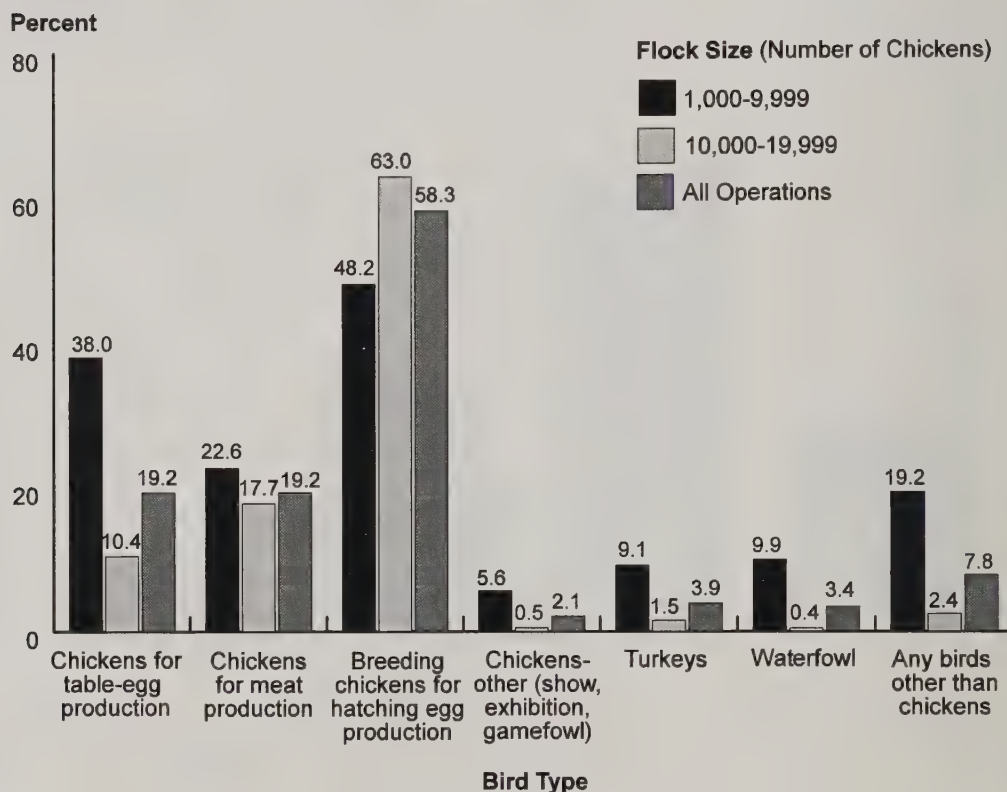


Operations reported their current inventory by bird type. Over half the operations (58.3 percent) had breeding chickens, ranging from 48.2 percent of small operations to 63.0 percent of large operations. A higher percentage of small operations had chickens for table-egg production and birds other than chickens, compared with large operations.

c. Percentage of operations by type of birds on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, and by flock size:

Bird Type	Percent Operations					
	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Chickens for table-egg production	38.0	(2.4)	10.4	(1.1)	19.2	(1.0)
Chickens for meat production	22.6	(1.8)	17.7	(1.1)	19.2	(0.9)
Breeding chickens for hatching-egg production (including hens, roosters, etc.)	48.2	(2.4)	63.0	(1.6)	58.3	(1.3)
Chickens—other (show, exhibition, gamefowl)	5.6	(1.2)	0.5	(0.2)	2.1	(0.4)
Turkeys	9.1	(1.4)	1.5	(0.5)	3.9	(0.5)
Waterfowl	9.9	(1.4)	0.4	(0.2)	3.4	(0.5)
Pigeons, doves	2.7	(0.8)	0.2	(0.2)	1.0	(0.3)
Gamebirds (quail, pheasant)	2.9	(0.8)	0.1	(0.1)	1.0	(0.3)
Guinea fowl	5.0	(1.1)	0.0	(--)	1.6	(0.3)
Pet birds (e.g., parrots, parakeets)	1.3	(0.5)	0.1	(0.1)	0.5	(0.2)
Other	1.9	(0.7)	0.3	(0.2)	0.8	(0.3)
Any birds other than chickens	19.2	(1.9)	2.4	(0.6)	7.8	(0.7)
Any birds	92.3	(1.4)	89.8	(1.1)	90.6	(0.9)

Percentage of Operations by Type of Birds on the Operation the Day the Questionnaire was Completed, and by Flock Size



Nearly all large operations had only one type of bird, while over one in four small operations (26.1 percent) had multiple types of birds.

d. Percentage of operations with more than one bird type* on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
26.1	(2.1)	3.5	(0.7)	10.7	(0.8)

*Bird type categories defined on p 7.

Operations with specific bird types may or may not have had other types of birds. Three chicken production types are examined in the table below. Nearly half the operations with table-egg layers (44.1 percent) and one-third of operations with broilers (32.6 percent) also had other bird types, while only 5.9 percent of operations with breeding chickens had other bird types.

e. For operations with the following types of chickens on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, percentage of operations with more than one bird type* on the day the questionnaire was completed:

Percent Operations					
Bird Type					
Chickens for Table-egg Production		Chickens for Meat Production		Breeding Chickens for Hatching-egg Production (Including Hens, Roosters, etc.)	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
44.1	(3.2)	32.6	(2.7)	5.9	(0.9)

*Bird type categories defined on p 7.

In each of the categories, about half the operations with more than one bird type (table e above.) had birds other than chickens.

f. For operations with the following types of chickens on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, percentage of operations with birds other than chickens on the day the questionnaire was completed:

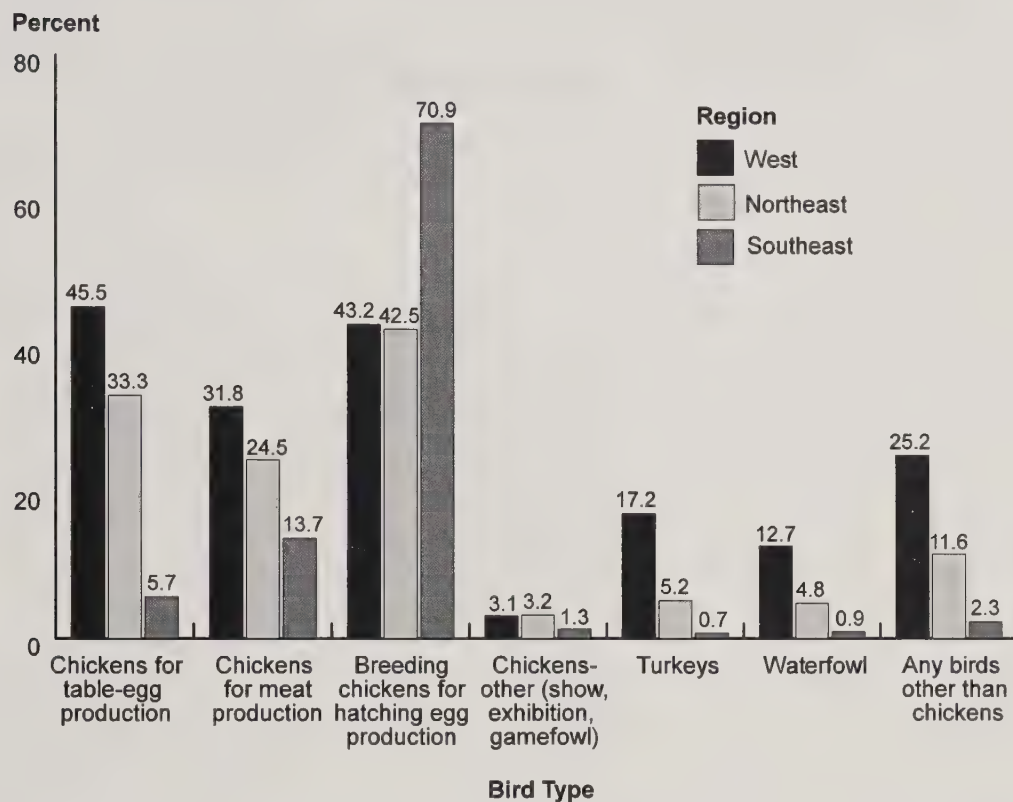
Percent Operations					
Bird Type					
Chickens for Table-egg Production		Chickens for Meat Production		Breeding Chickens for Hatching-egg Production (Including Hens, Roosters, etc.)	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
27.8	(2.8)	19.8	(2.3)	2.8	(0.6)

The type of birds present on operations varied by region. The Southeast region had the lowest percentage of operations with chickens for table-egg production and the highest percentage of operations with breeding chickens. The West region had the highest percentage of operations with birds other than chickens.

g. Percentage of operations by type of birds on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, and by region:

Bird Type	Percent Operations					
	Region					
	West		Northeast		Southeast	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Chickens for table-egg production	45.5	(4.0)	33.3	(2.2)	5.7	(0.9)
Chickens for meat production	31.8	(3.7)	24.5	(1.7)	13.7	(1.1)
Breeding chickens for hatching-egg production (including hens, roosters, etc.)	43.2	(3.9)	42.5	(2.3)	70.9	(1.6)
Chickens—other (show, exhibition, gamefowl)	3.1	(1.3)	3.2	(0.9)	1.3	(0.4)
Turkeys	17.2	(2.8)	5.2	(1.0)	0.7	(0.3)
Waterfowl	12.7	(3.0)	4.8	(1.0)	0.9	(0.3)
Pigeons, doves	2.7	(1.4)	1.3	(0.5)	0.6	(0.3)
Gamebirds (quail, pheasant)	4.5	(1.8)	0.9	(0.5)	0.5	(0.3)
Guinea fowl	5.3	(1.8)	2.2	(0.7)	0.6	(0.3)
Pet birds (e.g., parrots, parakeets)	1.3	(0.9)	0.2	(0.2)	0.6	(0.3)
Other	0.0	(--)	1.2	(0.6)	0.7	(0.3)
Any birds other than chickens	25.2	(3.1)	11.6	(1.5)	2.3	(0.5)
Any birds	94.7	(2.3)	92.1	(1.4)	88.9	(1.2)

Percentage of Operations by Type of Birds on the Operation the Day the Questionnaire was Completed, and by Region



Birds other than chickens accounted for 2.7 percent of birds on operations. Breeding chickens accounted for over one-half of birds (52.4 percent).

h. Percentage of birds by type of birds on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, and by flock size:

Bird Type	Percent Birds					
	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Chickens for table-egg production	16.6	(2.3)	13.0	(2.4)	13.4	(2.2)
Chickens for meat production	8.6	(1.3)	33.8	(2.5)	31.1	(2.3)
Breeding chickens for hatching-egg production (including hens, roosters, etc.)	62.2	(3.7)	51.3	(2.4)	52.4	(2.2)
Chickens—other (show, exhibition, gamefowl)	1.0	(0.6)	0.3	(0.2)	0.4	(0.2)
Turkeys	9.2	(3.7)	1.4	(1.0)	2.2	(1.0)
Waterfowl	0.9	(0.2)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)
Pigeons, doves	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Gamebirds (quail, pheasant)	0.6	(0.3)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.0)
Guinea fowl	0.6	(0.4)	0.0	(--)	0.1	(0.0)
Pet birds (e.g., parrots, parakeets)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Other	0.3	(0.3)	0.2	(0.2)	0.2	(0.2)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Chickens for table-egg production ranged from 4.7 percent of birds in the Southeast region to 34.5 percent in the West region. Breeding chickens accounted for nearly two-thirds of birds in the Southeast region (63.0 percent).

i. Percentage of birds by type of birds on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, and by region:

Bird Type	Percent Birds					
	Region					
	West		Northeast		Southeast	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Chickens for table-egg production	34.5	(10.7)	23.7	(4.8)	4.7	(1.0)
Chickens for meat production	20.6	(6.8)	35.6	(4.3)	31.1	(2.8)
Breeding chickens for hatching-egg production (including hens, roosters, etc.)	28.0	(5.8)	39.2	(3.8)	63.0	(2.7)
Chickens—other (show, exhibition, gamefowl)	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	0.6	(0.3)
Turkeys	15.9	(7.5)	0.9	(0.5)	0.2	(0.2)
Waterfowl	0.3	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)
Pigeons, doves	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Gamebirds (quail, pheasant)	0.6	(0.3)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Guinea fowl	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)
Pet birds (e.g., parrots, parakeets)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
Other	0.0	(--)	0.1	(0.1)	0.4	(0.2)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

B. General Management**1. Operation type**

Nearly all large operations and over half of small operations (95.8 and 54.1 percent, respectively) operated under a contract with a poultry company. This high percentage of contract farms may reflect the high number of breeding farms that fall into the flock size targeted for this study.

a. Percentage of operations that operated under a contract with a poultry company, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
54.1	(2.3)	95.8	(0.7)	82.6	(0.9)



Photo courtesy of USDA photo library

Nearly all operations in the Southeast region (96.9 percent) operated under a contract with a poultry company.

b. Percentage of operations that operated under a contract with a poultry company, by region:

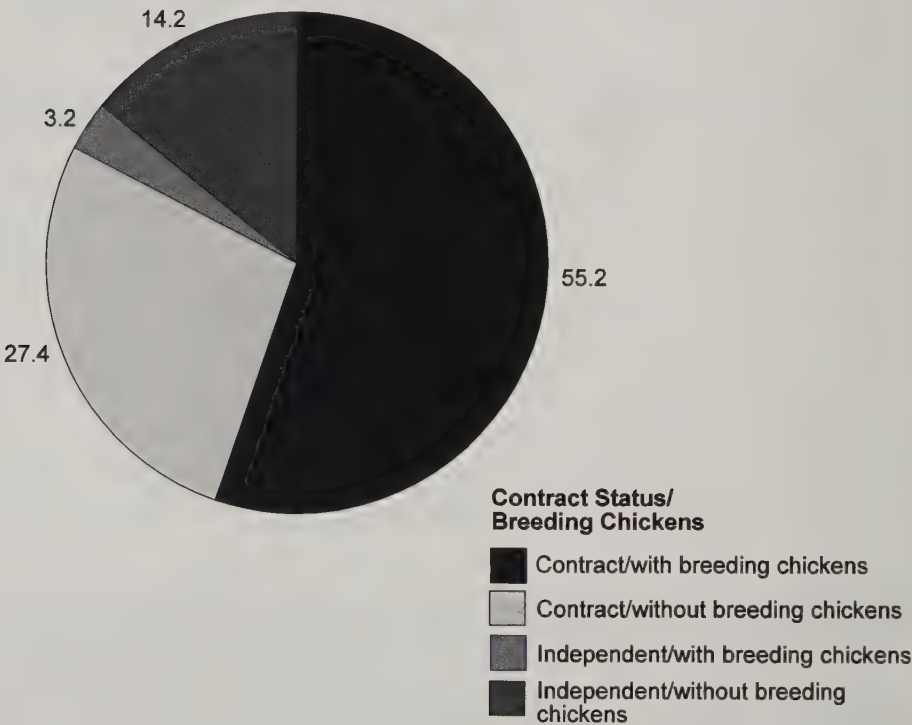
Percent Operations					
Region					
West		Northeast		Southeast	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
59.8	(3.6)	66.0	(2.1)	96.9	(0.6)

Over half of operations were contract farms with breeding chickens (55.2 percent). Independent (noncontract) operations accounted for 17.4 percent of operations and 7.1 percent of chickens.

c. Percentage of operations and percentage of chickens on those operations, by contract status and presence of breeding chickens for hatching-egg production on the day the questionnaire was completed:

Contract Status/ Breeding Chickens	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Chickens	Standard Error
Contract/with breeding chickens	55.2	(1.3)	54.4	(2.2)
Contract/without breeding chickens	27.4	(1.2)	38.5	(2.3)
Independent (noncontract)/with breeding chickens	3.2	(0.5)	0.9	(0.2)
Independent (noncontract)/without breeding chickens	14.2	(0.9)	6.2	(1.7)
Total	100.0		100.0	

Percentage of Operations by Contract Status and Presence of Breeding Chickens for Hatching-egg Production on the Day the Questionnaire was Completed

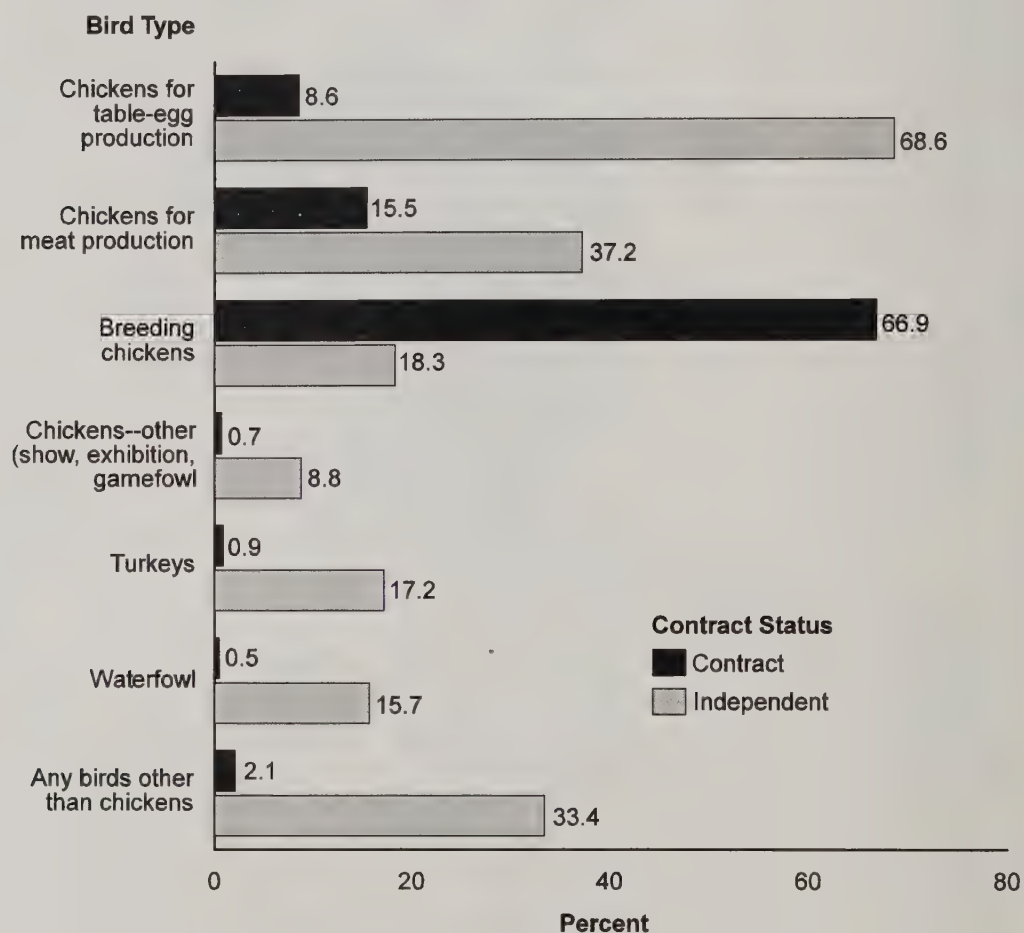


About 7 of 10 independent (noncontract) operations (68.6 percent) had chickens for table-egg production compared with less than 1 of 10 contract operations (8.6 percent). About 7 of 10 contract operations had breeding chickens (66.9 percent) compared with approximately 2 of 10 independent (noncontract) operations (18.3 percent). One-third of independent operations (33.4 percent) had birds other than chickens, compared with 2.1 percent of contract operations.

d. Percentage of operations by type of birds on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, and by contract status:

Bird Type	Percent Operations			
	Contract Status			
	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Chickens for table-egg production	8.6	(0.9)	68.6	(3.1)
Chickens for meat production	15.5	(1.0)	37.2	(2.9)
Breeding chickens for hatching egg production (including hens, roosters, etc.)	66.9	(1.4)	18.3	(2.7)
Chickens—other (show, exhibition, gamefowl)	0.7	(0.3)	8.8	(2.0)
Turkeys	0.9	(0.3)	17.2	(2.5)
Waterfowl	0.5	(0.2)	15.7	(2.2)
Pigeons, doves	0.3	(0.2)	4.5	(1.3)
Gamebirds (quail, pheasant)	0.4	(0.2)	4.1	(1.2)
Guinea fowl	0.3	(0.2)	7.8	(1.8)
Pet birds (e.g., parrots, parakeets)	0.2	(0.1)	1.9	(0.9)
Other	0.5	(0.2)	2.6	(1.2)
Any birds other than chickens	2.1	(0.5)	33.4	(3.1)
Any birds	89.5	(1.0)	95.4	(1.3)

Percentage of Operations by Type of Birds on the Operation the Day the Questionnaire was Completed, and by Contract Status



Nearly half of independent (noncontract) operations (46.5 percent) had multiple types of birds on the premises, while nearly all contract operations (97.0 percent) had only a single bird type.

e. Percentage of operations with more than one bird type* on the operation the day the questionnaire was completed, by contract status:

Percent Operations			
Contract Status			
Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
Percent	Std. Error	Percent	Std. Error
3.0	(0.6)	46.5	(3.3)

*Bird type categories defined on p 7.

A higher percentage of small operations considered part of their operation to be natural, organic, or free-range compared to large operations. Over half of layer operations (55.8 percent) were cage-free. Note: Only 7 percent of these cage-free layer operations had breeding layers and 99 percent had table-egg layers (data not shown).

f. Percentage of operations that defined any part of the poultry operation in the following way, by flock size:

Percent Operations						
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)						
Defined As* . . .	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Natural (no feed additives fed)	35.3	(2.5)	18.7	(1.4)	24.0	(1.2)
Organic	13.1	(1.8)	4.5	(0.8)	7.3	(0.8)
Free-range or pasture raised	21.2	(2.0)	2.3	(0.5)	8.3	(0.7)
Cage-free (egg layers only)	61.0	(4.3)	47.6	(5.9)	55.8	(3.5)

*Based on producers interpretation of these definitions.

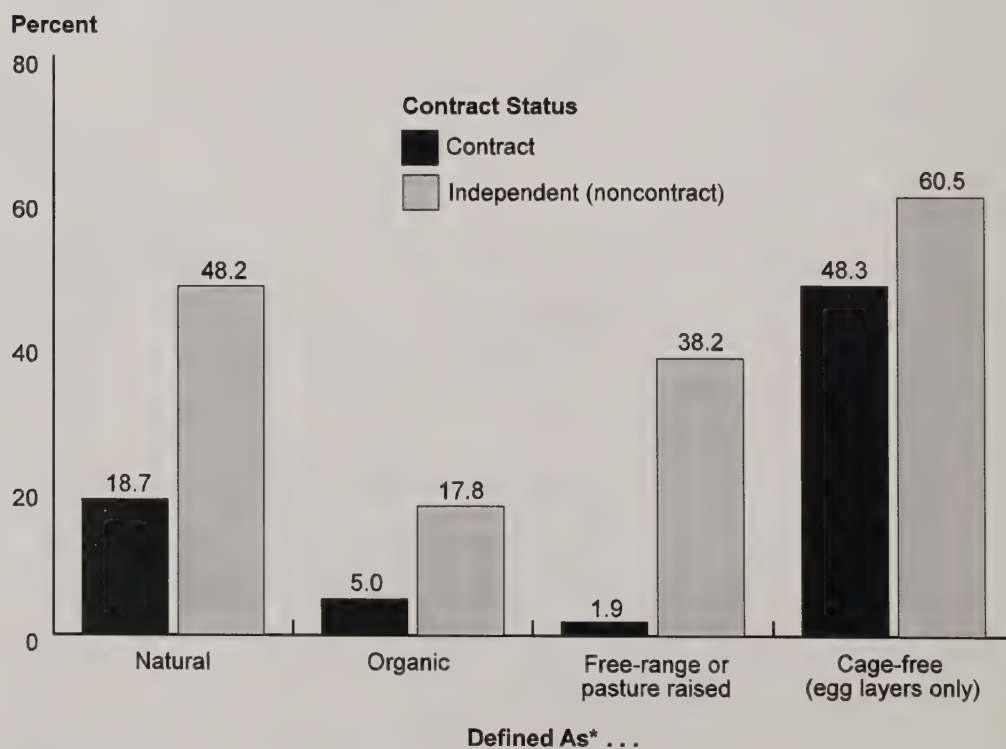
A higher percentage of independent (noncontract) operations than contract operations considered part of their operation to be natural, organic, or free-range.

g. Percentage of operations that defined any part of the poultry operation in the following way, by contract status:

Defined As* . . .	Percent Operations			
	Contract Status			
	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Natural (no feed additives fed)	18.7	(1.3)	48.2	(3.4)
Organic	5.0	(0.7)	17.8	(2.7)
Free-range or pasture raised	1.9	(0.5)	38.2	(3.2)
Cage-free (egg layers only)	48.3	(6.1)	60.5	(4.2)

*Based on producers interpretation of these definitions.

Percentage of Operations that Defined Any Part of the Poultry Operation in the Following Way, by Contract Status



*Based on producers interpretation of these definitions.

A lower percentage of operations in the Southeast region considered part of their operation to be natural, organic, or free-range, compared with operations in the West and Northeast regions.

h. Percentage of operations that defined any part of the poultry operation in the following way, by region:

	Percent Operations					
	Region					
	West		Northeast		Southeast	
Defined As* . . .	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Natural	33.7	(4.5)	33.8	(2.3)	16.1	(1.5)
Organic	15.0	(3.7)	11.8	(1.7)	3.0	(0.7)
Free-range or pasture raised	19.3	(3.3)	15.4	(1.7)	2.0	(0.5)
Cage-free (egg layers only)	41.6	(7.1)	66.3	(4.5)	39.4	(7.9)

*Based on producers interpretation of these definitions.

Two-thirds of operations that considered part of their operation to be organic (65.7 percent) were certified as an organic operation.

i. For operations that considered any part of the poultry operation organic, percentage that were certified as an organic operation:

Percent Operations	Standard Error
65.7	(5.4)

2. Outdoor access

A higher percentage of small operations than large operations allowed poultry outdoor access.

a. Percentage of operations in which any poultry¹ had outdoor access², by season and by flock size:

Percent Operations						
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)						
Season	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
October 2006–April 2007	28.3	(2.2)	2.6	(0.6)	10.7	(0.8)
May–September 2007	31.2	(2.2)	3.1	(0.6)	12.0	(0.8)

¹Including gamebirds.

²Either free-ranging in outdoor pens or housed indoors with the ability to go outside.

A smaller percentage of operations in the Southeast region allowed birds outdoor access compared with operations in the West and Northeast regions.

b. Percentage of operations in which any poultry¹ had outdoor access², by season and by region:

Percent Operations						
Region						
Season	West		Northeast		Southeast	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
October 2006–April 2007	26.8	(4.0)	20.8	(1.9)	1.6	(0.4)
May–September 2007	28.9	(4.1)	24.0	(2.0)	1.6	(0.4)

¹Including gamebirds.

²Either free-ranging in outdoor pens or housed indoors with the ability to go outside.

About half of independent (noncontract) operations allowed birds outdoor access, while very few contract operations did so.

c. Percentage of operations in which any poultry¹ had outdoor access², by season and by contract status:

Percent Operations				
Contract Status				
Season	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
October 2006–April 2007	2.4	(0.5)	49.3	(3.3)
May–September 2007	3.2	(0.6)	53.7	(3.3)

¹Including gamebirds.

²Either free-ranging in outdoor pens or housed indoors with the ability to go outside.

About two-thirds of operations with any birds other than chickens allowed birds outdoor access, compared with less than 10 percent of operations with chickens only.

d. Percentage of operations in which any poultry¹ had outdoor access², by season and by presence of any birds other than chickens:

Percent Operations				
Any Birds Other than Chickens				
Season	Yes		No	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
October 2006–April 2007	6.5	(0.7)	61.2	(5.4)
May–September 2007	7.5	(0.8)	66.4	(5.3)

¹Including gamebirds.

²Either free-ranging in outdoor pens or housed indoors with the ability to go outside.

On operations that allowed outdoor access, about three-fourths of birds in the flock had outdoor access, on average.

e. For operations in which any poultry had outdoor access, average percentage of birds in the flock with outdoor access, by season:

Season	Average Percent	Standard Error
October 2006–April 2007	78.0	(3.1)
May–September 2007	79.6	(2.9)

Birds were able to leave the property (even if they did not) on about one-fourth (23.2 percent) of operations that allowed outdoor access.

f. For operations in which any poultry had outdoor access, percentage of operations in which any birds were able to leave the property (whether they did or not):

Percent Operations	Standard Error
23.2	(3.7)

Birds were fed outdoors on less than half of operations that allowed poultry outdoor access.

g. For operations in which any poultry had outdoor access, percentage of operations by method used most often to distribute feed to birds outdoors:

Method	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Not fed outdoors	53.8	(3.9)
Feed scattered on the ground	8.5	(2.3)
Fed in an open trough	18.2	(3.2)
Fed using a covered feeder	19.5	(2.9)
Total	100.0	

Birds came indoors to drink on over half of operations that allowed poultry outdoor access.

h. For operations in which any poultry had outdoor access, percentage of operations by method used most often to deliver water to birds outdoors:

Method	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Must come indoors to drink	54.7	(4.0)
Drink from a body of surface water (e.g., pond, lake, or stream)	2.2	(1.1)
Drink from an open or partially covered trough or bell waterer	32.6	(3.7)
Drink from an enclosed water receptacle (e.g., sipper/nipple waterer)	10.5	(2.3)
Total	100.0	

3. Bird removal

Live poultry were removed from the operation at some time during the year on 8 of 10 small operations (77.8 percent) and on 9 of 10 large operations (90.9 percent).

a. Percentage of operations in which any live poultry (including gamebirds) were permanently removed (i.e., sold, given away, or removed through contract) during the previous 12 months, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
77.8	(2.1)	90.9	(1.0)	86.7	(1.0)

For operations that removed poultry, most operations removed birds one time during the year. Less than one in five operations that removed birds did so five or more times during the year.

b. For operations in which any live poultry (including gamebirds) were permanently removed (i.e., sold, given away, or removed through contract) during the previous 12 months, percentage of operations by number of times birds were removed, and by flock size:

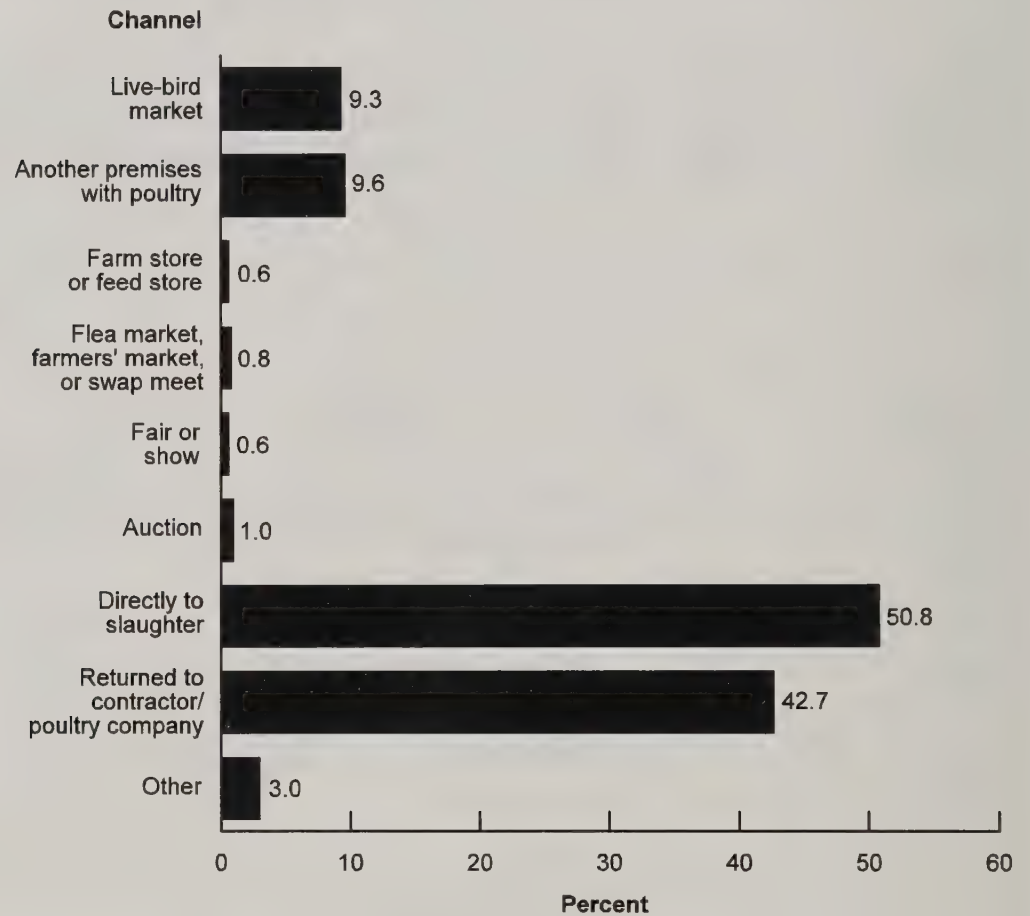
Percent Operations						
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)						
Times	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
1	64.9	(2.7)	64.7	(1.7)	64.7	(1.4)
2 to 4	14.0	(2.0)	18.8	(1.5)	17.5	(1.2)
5 or more	21.1	(2.4)	16.5	(1.2)	17.8	(1.1)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

The most common channels for removing live birds were directly to slaughter and returning birds to the contractor. Less than 1 of 10 operations that removed birds (9.3 percent) sent the birds to a live-bird market.

c. For operations in which any live poultry (including gamebirds) were permanently removed (i.e., sold, given away, or removed through contract) during the previous 12 months, percentage of operations by channel through which live birds were removed, and by flock size:

Percent Operations						
Channel	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Live-bird market	14.8	(2.3)	7.2	(1.0)	9.3	(1.0)
Another premises with poultry (including gamebirds)	13.9	(2.1)	8.1	(1.1)	9.6	(1.0)
Farm store or feed store	1.6	(0.8)	0.3	(0.2)	0.6	(0.3)
Flea market, farmer's market, or swap meet	2.7	(0.9)	0.1	(0.1)	0.8	(0.3)
Fair or show	1.7	(0.9)	0.2	(0.2)	0.6	(0.3)
Auction	3.6	(1.2)	0.1	(0.1)	1.0	(0.3)
Directly to slaughter (slaughter facility or home slaughter)	52.1	(3.2)	50.3	(1.9)	50.8	(1.7)
Returned to contractor or poultry company	29.0	(3.0)	47.8	(1.9)	42.7	(1.6)
Other	7.2	(1.7)	1.4	(0.5)	3.0	(0.6)

For Operations that Permanently Removed Live Poultry, Percentage of Operations by Channel Through Which Live Birds Were Removed



Over 20 percent of independent (noncontract) operations permanently removed birds via the live-bird market and via another premises with poultry.

d. For operations in which any live poultry (including gamebirds) were permanently removed (i.e., sold, given away, or removed through contract) during the previous 12 months, percentage of operations by channel through which live birds were removed, and by contract status:

Channel	Percent Operations			
	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Percent	Std. Error	Percent	Std. Error
Live-bird market	7.4	(0.9)	21.5	(3.7)
Another premises with poultry (including gamebirds)	7.2	(0.9)	28.4	(4.3)
Farm store or feed store	0.0	(--)	5.4	(2.2)
Flea market, farmer's market, or swap meet	0.0	(--)	6.6	(2.1)
Fair or show	0.2	(0.2)	3.7	(1.8)
Auction	0.2	(0.1)	7.1	(2.4)
Directly to slaughter (slaughter facility or home slaughter)	50.1	(1.8)	57.0	(4.6)
Returned to contractor or poultry company	48.2	(1.8)	3.8	(2.0)
Other	1.9	(0.5)	10.8	(3.0)

Birds were transported an average distance of 150.8 miles to slaughter.

e. For operations that removed live poultry through the following channels, average distance (miles) transported from operation to destination:

Channel*	Average Distance (Miles)	Standard Error
Live-bird market	140.5	(22.7)
Another premises with poultry (including gamebirds)	46.0	(9.0)
Directly to slaughter (slaughter facility or home slaughter)	150.8	(12.1)
Returned to contractor/poultry company	67.3	(7.5)

*Estimates not reported for other channels due to small sample size.

4. Source of birds

One-third of operations (33.5 percent) placed day-old chicks or hatchlings on the operation during the previous 12 months.

a. Percentage of operations in which any day-old chicks or hatchlings were placed on the operation during the previous 12 months, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
36.5	(2.3)	32.1	(1.5)	33.5	(1.3)

Large operations were more likely to have multiple placements of day-old chicks or hatchlings compared with small operations.

b. For operations in which any day-old chicks or hatchlings were placed on the operation during the previous 12 months, percentage of operations by number of times placed and by flock size:

Percent Operations						
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)						
Times	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
1	30.7	(3.8)	9.0	(1.8)	16.6	(1.8)
2 to 4	36.2	(3.9)	47.0	(3.0)	43.3	(2.4)
5 or more	33.1	(3.5)	44.0	(3.0)	40.1	(2.2)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

A higher percentage of independent (noncontract) operations placed day-old chicks than contract operations (61.4 and 27.7 percent, respectively), which is consistent with independent operations having more meat-type birds and contract operations having more breeding birds.

c. Percentage of operations in which any day-old chicks or hatchlings were placed on the operation during the previous 12 months, by contract status:

Percent Operations			
Contract Status			
Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
27.7	(1.3)	61.4	(3.3)

Birds older than hatchlings were placed on about half of operations during the previous 12 months.

d. Percentage of operations in which any older birds (not day-old chicks or hatchlings) were placed on the operation during the previous 12 months, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
49.0	(2.5)	50.6	(1.7)	50.1	(1.4)

Birds older than hatchlings were usually placed on the operation one time during the year.

e. For operations in which any older birds (not day-old chicks or hatchlings) were placed on the operation during the previous 12 months, percentage of operations by number of times placed and by flock size:

Percent Operations						
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)						
Times	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
1	77.8	(3.2)	87.0	(1.7)	84.2	(1.6)
2 to 4	15.7	(2.9)	12.1	(1.7)	13.2	(1.5)
5 or more	6.5	(1.7)	0.9	(0.5)	2.6	(0.6)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

A higher percentage of contract operations placed birds older than hatchlings compared with independent (noncontract) operations (55.2 and 26.1 percent, respectively), which may be due in part to the introduction of spiking males on breeding farms.

f. Percentage of operations in which any older birds (not day-old chicks or hatchlings) were placed on the operation during the previous 12 months, by contract status:

Percent Operations			
Contract Status			
Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
55.2	(1.6)	26.1	(3.0)

The majority of operations that placed older birds (80.8 percent) obtained the birds directly from another poultry premises. About one in five operations (19.1 percent) obtained birds from a poultry wholesaler or dealer.

g. For operations that placed older birds during the previous 12 months, percentage of operations that used the following sources:

Source	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Poultry wholesaler or dealer	19.1	(1.9)
Directly from another premises with poultry (including gamebirds)	80.8	(1.9)
Farm store or feed store	0.4	(0.3)
Flea market, farmer's market, or swap meet	0.2	(0.2)
Fair or show	0.5	(0.3)
Auction market	0.6	(0.3)
Other	6.0	(1.1)

For operations that obtained birds directly from another premises during the previous 12 months, the source premises was 51.5 miles away from the operation, on average.

h. For operations that used the following sources of older birds, average usual distance (miles) from source to operation:

Source*	Average Usual Distance (Miles)	Standard Error
Poultry wholesaler or dealer	58.3	(10.5)
Directly from another premises with poultry (including gamebirds)	51.5	(9.5)

*Estimates not reported for other sources due to small sample size.

5. Bird movement

Very few operations took poultry to a location in which birds were present and then returned the birds to the operation.

a. Percentage of operations in which any poultry (including gamebirds) were taken to another location where birds were present (e.g. fair or show) and then returned to the operation during the previous 12 months, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
3.2	(0.9)	0.1	(0.1)	1.1	(0.3)

A higher percentage of independent (noncontract) operations took poultry to a location in which birds were present and then returned the birds compared with contract operations.

b. Percentage of operations in which any poultry (including gamebirds) were taken to another location where birds were present (e.g. fair or show) and then returned to the operation during the previous 12 months, by contract status:

Percent Operations			
Contract Status			
Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
0.2	(0.2)	5.2	(1.5)

6. Eggs

About three-fourths of operations (73.9 percent) removed hatching or table eggs from the operation.

a. Percentage of operations that sold, gave away, or removed through contract, any hatching or table eggs, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
69.9	(2.2)	75.8	(1.3)	73.9	(1.1)

Nearly 90 percent of operations that removed eggs were contract farms.

b. For operations that sold, gave away, or removed eggs, percentage of operations by contract status:

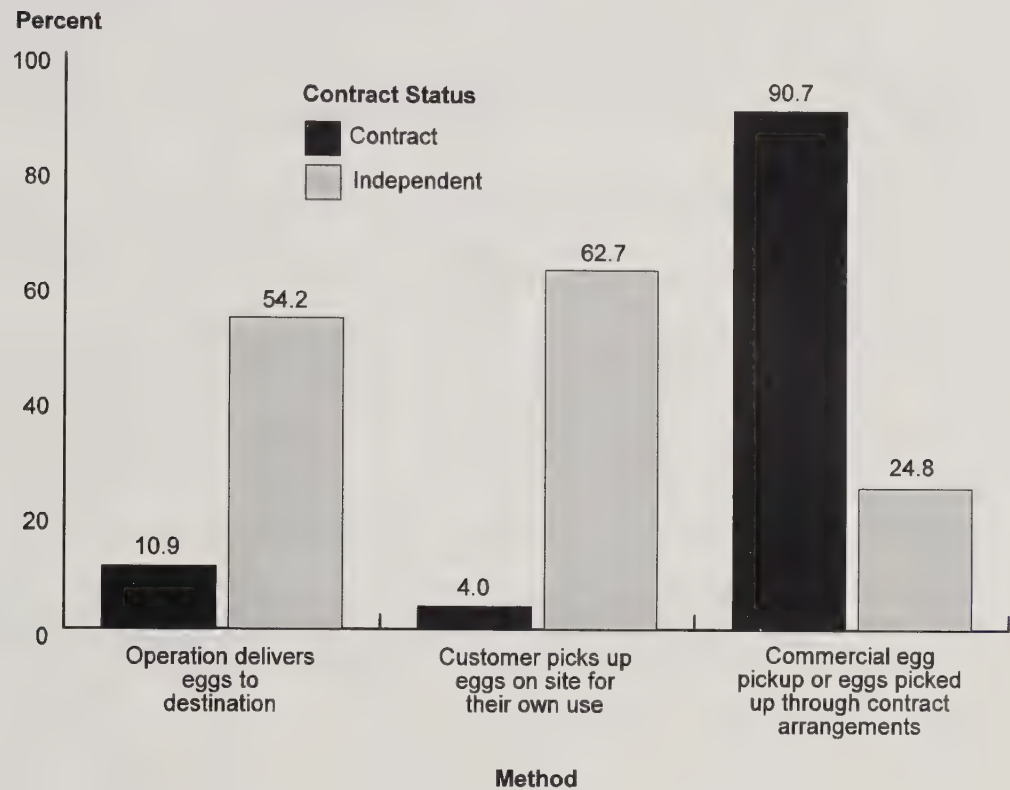
Contract Status	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Contract with poultry company	88.9	(0.9)
Independent (noncontract)	11.1	(0.9)
Total	100.0	

Over 90 percent of contract operations that removed eggs removed at least some eggs via commercial egg pickup or contract arrangement, while over half of independent (noncontract) operations delivered at least some of their eggs to their destination or had customers pick up eggs on-site.

c. For operations that sold, gave away, or removed any hatching or table eggs, percentage of operations by egg-distribution method and by contract status:

Percent Operations				
Contract Status				
Method	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
Operation delivers eggs to destination	10.9	(1.8)	54.2	(5.0)
Customer picks up eggs on site for their own use	4.0	(1.2)	62.7	(4.9)
Commercial egg pickup or eggs picked up through contract arrangements	90.7	(1.6)	24.8	(4.5)

For Operations that Sold, Gave Away, or Removed Eggs, Percentage of Operations by Egg-Distribution Method and by Contract Status



Eggs were removed from operations about two times per week on average.

d. For operations that used the following egg-distribution methods, average number of times per week eggs were removed:

Method	Average (Times/Week)	Standard Error
Operation delivers eggs to destination	2.0	(0.1)
Customer picks up eggs on site for their own use	2.7	(0.3)
Commercial egg pickup or eggs picked up through contract arrangements	2.0	(0.0)

Cartons were used on a higher percentage of independent (noncontract) operations than contract operations (92.6 and 79.8 percent, respectively) and were generally not reused by another operation. Racks were used by a higher percentage of contract operations than independent (noncontract) operations (94.9 and 77.6 percent, respectively). For contract operations that removed eggs, 63.2 percent shared racks with other operations.

e. For operations that sold, gave away, or removed any hatchings or table eggs, percentage of operations in which egg cartons, crates, flats, or racks were also used on another operation, by contract status:

Percent Operations									
Used on Another Operation									
	Yes		Don't Know		No		Not Used on Operation		
Equipment	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Total
Contract									
Cartons	6.6	(1.2)	8.4	(1.5)	64.8	(2.4)	20.2	(2.0)	100.0
Crates	5.9	(1.2)	9.0	(1.5)	62.0	(2.5)	23.1	(2.1)	100.0
Flats	39.5	(2.5)	8.3	(1.4)	42.2	(2.5)	10.0	(1.5)	100.0
Racks	63.2	(2.4)	9.7	(1.5)	22.0	(2.1)	5.1	(1.1)	100.0
Independent (noncontract)									
Cartons	18.7	(3.7)	3.8	(2.0)	70.1	(4.5)	7.4	(2.7)	100.0
Crates	10.8	(3.0)	2.8	(1.4)	69.0	(4.5)	17.4	(3.8)	100.0
Flats	26.3	(4.5)	4.4	(2.1)	60.0	(4.8)	9.3	(2.5)	100.0
Racks	10.7	(3.4)	1.4	(1.0)	65.5	(4.6)	22.4	(3.9)	100.0

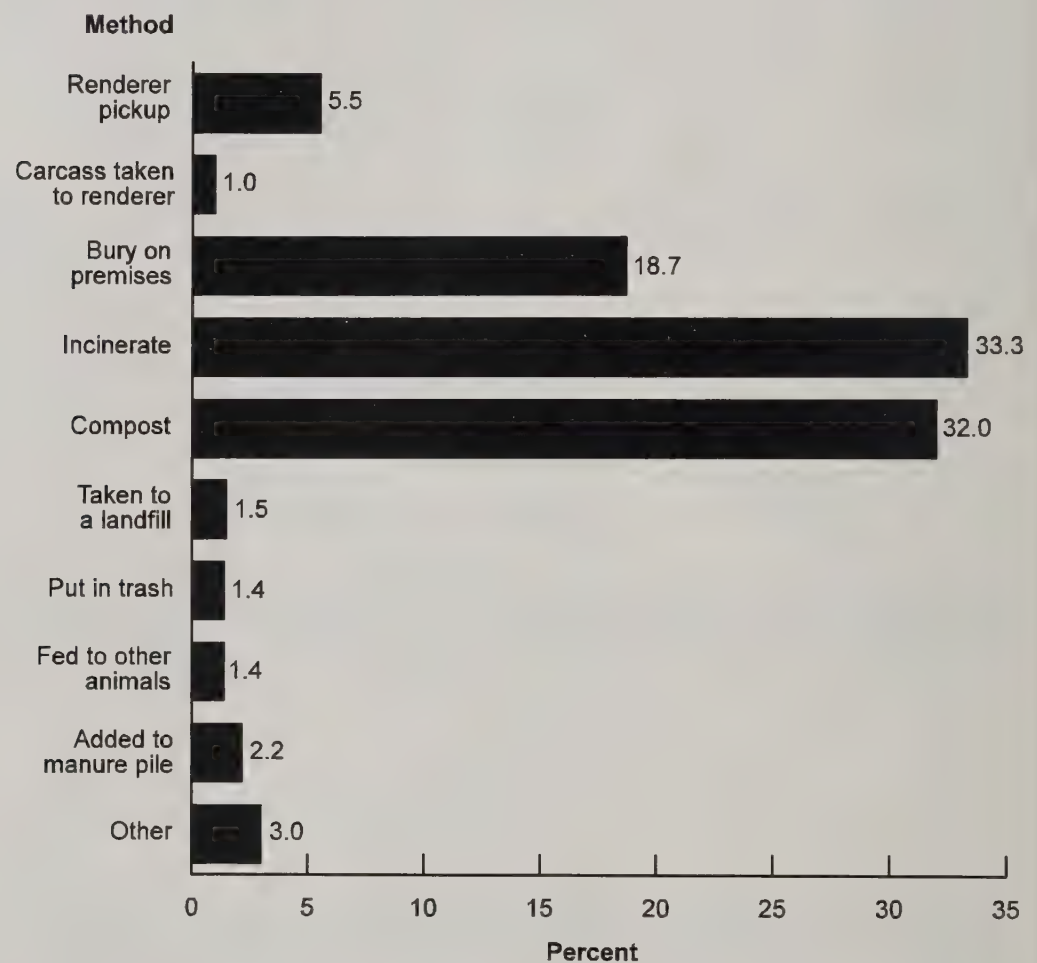
7. Carcass disposal

The most common carcass disposal methods were incineration and composting. Rendering was used by a total of 6.5 percent of operations.

a. Percentage of operations by primary method used to dispose of dead birds, including frozen carcasses, and by flock size:

Method	Percent Operations					
	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Renderer pickup	3.6	(0.9)	6.4	(0.8)	5.5	(0.6)
Carcass taken to renderer	1.5	(0.6)	0.9	(0.3)	1.0	(0.3)
Bury on premises	25.2	(2.2)	15.7	(1.2)	18.7	(1.0)
Incinerate	21.0	(2.1)	38.9	(1.7)	33.3	(1.3)
Compost	33.9	(2.5)	31.0	(1.6)	32.0	(1.3)
Taken to a landfill	3.1	(0.9)	0.8	(0.3)	1.5	(0.3)
Put in trash (picked up)	1.1	(0.5)	1.5	(0.4)	1.4	(0.3)
Fed to other animals	3.3	(0.9)	0.5	(0.2)	1.4	(0.3)
Added to manure pile	5.0	(1.1)	0.9	(0.3)	2.2	(0.4)
Other	2.3	(0.8)	3.4	(0.6)	3.0	(0.5)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Percentage of Operations by Primary Method Used to Dispose of Dead Birds, Including Frozen Carcasses



The most common carcass disposal method in the Southeast region was incineration (40.8 percent of operations). Composting was the most common method in the Northeast region (51.9 percent of operations). In the West region, incineration and composting were the primary methods of carcass disposal (38.2 and 28.2 percent of operations, respectively).

b. Percentage of operations by primary method used to dispose of dead birds, including frozen carcasses, and by region:

Method	Percent Operations					
	Region					
	West		Northeast		Southeast	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Renderer pickup	8.8	(2.6)	1.4	(0.5)	7.6	(1.0)
Carcass taken to renderer	1.7	(1.3)	1.0	(0.5)	0.9	(0.4)
Bury on premises	12.2	(2.7)	14.3	(1.7)	22.6	(1.4)
Incinerate	38.2	(4.5)	20.0	(2.0)	40.8	(1.9)
Compost	28.2	(4.2)	51.9	(2.5)	20.0	(1.5)
Taken to a landfill	3.2	(1.4)	1.4	(0.5)	1.4	(0.5)
Put in trash (picked up)	2.2	(1.1)	1.5	(0.6)	1.1	(0.4)
Fed to other animals	1.1	(0.8)	3.0	(0.9)	0.4	(0.2)
Added to manure pile	2.2	(1.0)	5.1	(1.1)	0.3	(0.2)
Other	2.2	(1.5)	0.4	(0.3)	4.9	(0.8)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

The most common carcass disposal methods for contract operations were incineration and composting (37.3 and 31.4 percent of operations, respectively). The most common carcass disposal methods for noncontract operations were composting and burial (34.5 and 25.2 percent of operations, respectively).

c. Percentage of operations by primary method used to dispose of dead birds, including frozen carcasses, and by contract status:

Percent Operations				
Contract Status				
Method	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Renderer pickup	5.8	(0.7)	4.3	(1.3)
Carcass taken to renderer	1.1	(0.3)	0.9	(0.5)
Bury on premises	17.2	(1.1)	25.2	(3.1)
Incinerate	37.3	(1.5)	14.0	(2.3)
Compost	31.4	(1.4)	34.5	(3.3)
Taken to a landfill	1.0	(0.3)	4.2	(1.3)
Put in trash (picked up)	0.9	(0.3)	3.8	(1.3)
Fed to other animals	0.5	(0.2)	5.5	(1.6)
Added to manure pile	1.3	(0.4)	6.5	(1.7)
Other	3.5	(0.6)	1.1	(0.6)
Total	100.0		100.0	

Renderers picked up carcasses 4.5 times during the previous 3 months, on average.

d. For operations that used renderer pickup, average number of times during the previous 3 months carcasses had been picked up by a renderer:

Average	Standard Error
4.5	(0.9)

8. Manure disposal

Litter or manure remained on the property on more than half of small operations, while the majority of large operations hauled litter or manure off the property at least once per year.

a. Percentage of operations by frequency that poultry litter or poultry manure was hauled off the property, and by flock size:

Frequency	Percent Operations					
	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Litter or manure remains in house or is spread or stored on property	52.9	(2.6)	31.9	(1.7)	38.5	(1.4)
Litter or manure hauled off at least once per month	5.6	(1.2)	4.6	(0.7)	4.9	(0.6)
Litter or manure hauled off at least once per year	39.0	(2.5)	60.3	(1.7)	53.6	(1.4)
Litter or manure hauled off at least once every 2 years	2.1	(0.8)	1.7	(0.5)	1.8	(0.4)
Litter or manure hauled off at least once every 3 or more years	0.4	(0.2)	1.5	(0.4)	1.2	(0.3)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Operations seldom spread litter from another poultry operation on their fields.

b. Percentage of operations that spread litter from another poultry operation on their fields during the previous 12 months, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
8.3	(1.5)	4.8	(0.8)	5.9	(0.7)

Operations that spread litter from another poultry operation on their fields did so 1.5 times per year, on average.

c. For operations that spread litter from other poultry farms on their fields, average number of times litter was spread during the previous 12 months, and average distance from the source farm:

Average Number of Times	Std. Error	Average Distance (Miles)	Std. Error
1.5	(0.1)	5.2	(0.8)

9. Bird observation

Birds were observed on nearly all operations 7 days per week by someone who would recognize a bird health problem.

Percentage of operations by number of days per week birds were observed by someone (including the operator) who would notice a health problem, and by flock size:

Percent Operations						
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)						
Number Days per Week	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
0	1.7	(0.7)	0.8	(0.3)	1.1	(0.3)
1 to 6	3.9	(1.0)	4.2	(0.7)	4.1	(0.6)
7	94.4	(1.2)	95.0	(0.8)	94.8	(0.7)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

C. Biosecurity

1. Worker contact with birds

Very few operations had personnel that worked on another operation with live or dead birds or that had pet birds or poultry at home.

a. Percentage of operations in which any paid or unpaid workers (including operator and family members) had the following types of bird contact, by flock size:

Type of Contact	Percent Operations					
	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)				All Operations	
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)			
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Work on other operations or for another business that handles live or dead birds	4.9	(1.1)	2.9	(0.6)	3.6	(0.6)
Have pet birds or poultry at home	3.7	(0.9)	1.1	(0.4)	1.9	(0.4)

For operations in which workers had contact with birds at another business or at home, about two workers on average had this type of contact.

b. For operations in which paid or unpaid workers had the following types of bird contact, average number of workers per operation, by type of contact:

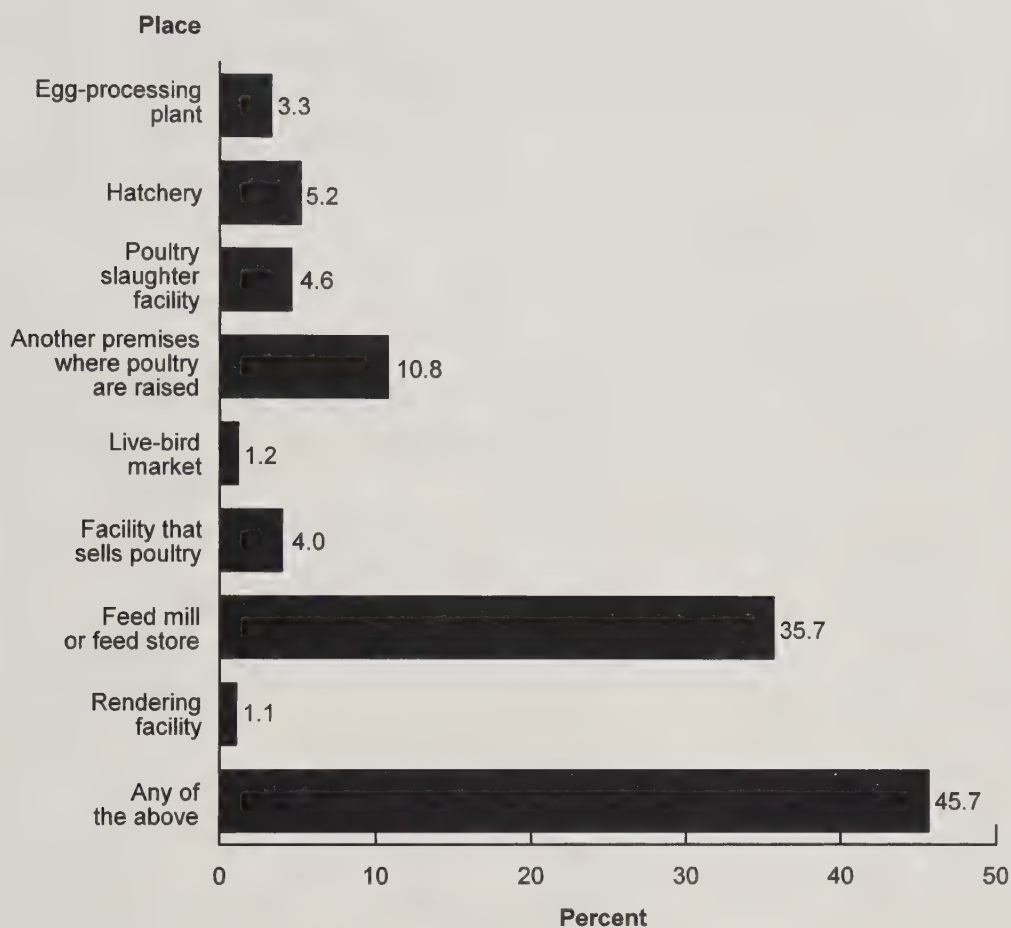
Type of Contact	Average (Number Workers)	Standard Error
Work on other operations or for another business that handles live or dead birds	2.3	(0.3)
Have pet birds or poultry at home	1.7	(0.2)

Workers from about one-third of operations (35.7 percent) visited a feed mill or feed store during the previous year. Less than 2 percent of operations reported worker visits to live-bird markets or rendering facilities.

c. Percentage of operations in which any paid or unpaid workers (including operator and family members) visited the following types of places during the previous 12 months, by flock size:

Place	Percent Operations					
	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Egg processing plant	4.4	(1.2)	2.7	(0.5)	3.3	(0.5)
Hatchery	7.2	(1.4)	4.3	(0.7)	5.2	(0.6)
Poultry slaughter facility	9.0	(1.3)	2.5	(0.6)	4.6	(0.6)
Another premises where poultry are raised	14.7	(1.8)	9.0	(1.0)	10.8	(0.9)
Live-bird market	2.7	(0.8)	0.5	(0.3)	1.2	(0.3)
Facility that sells poultry (e.g., auction, flea market, swap meet)	7.5	(1.4)	2.4	(0.6)	4.0	(0.6)
Feed mill or feed store	42.2	(2.6)	32.6	(1.7)	35.7	(1.4)
Rendering facility	1.5	(0.7)	1.0	(0.3)	1.1	(0.3)
Any of the above	54.5	(2.6)	41.6	(1.8)	45.7	(1.4)

Percentage of Operations in Which Any Paid or Unpaid Workers (Including Operator and Family Members) Visited the Following Types of Places During the Previous 12 Months



Less than 1 percent of operations in the Southeast region had any workers visit a live-bird market or rendering facility (0.2 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively).

d. Percentage of operations in which any paid or unpaid workers (including operator and family members) visited the following types of places during the previous year, by region:

	Percent Operations					
	Region					
	West		Northeast		Southeast	
Place	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Egg processing plant	9.2	(2.6)	5.2	(1.1)	1.0	(0.4)
Hatchery	7.1	(2.4)	8.5	(1.4)	2.8	(0.6)
Poultry slaughter facility	7.2	(2.5)	7.7	(1.2)	2.2	(0.5)
Another premises where poultry are raised	10.4	(2.6)	16.9	(1.9)	7.1	(1.0)
Live-bird market	6.3	(2.5)	1.4	(0.5)	0.2	(0.1)
Facility that sells poultry (e.g., auction, flea market, swap meet)	4.5	(1.9)	6.6	(1.3)	2.4	(0.6)
Feed mill or feed store	45.6	(5.2)	37.5	(2.5)	32.8	(1.8)
Rendering facility	2.2	(1.4)	1.8	(0.7)	0.6	(0.3)
Any of the above	61.6	(4.4)	52.7	(2.5)	38.5	(1.9)

A smaller percentage of contract operations than independent (noncontract) operations had worker visits to any of the specified types of facilities, except renderer.

e. Percentage of operations in which any paid or unpaid workers (including operator and family members) visited the following types of places during the previous year, by contract status:

Place	Percent Operations			
	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
Egg processing plant	1.9	(0.4)	8.9	(1.9)
Hatchery	3.8	(0.6)	12.0	(2.3)
Poultry slaughter facility	2.5	(0.5)	14.6	(2.2)
Another premises where poultry are raised	8.8	(0.9)	20.5	(2.7)
Live bird market	0.6	(0.3)	4.2	(1.2)
Facility that sells poultry (e.g., auction, flea market, swap meet)	3.0	(0.6)	8.9	(1.9)
Feed mill or feed store	33.6	(1.6)	46.4	(3.4)
Rendering facility	1.1	(0.4)	1.3	(0.7)
Any of the above	41.3	(1.6)	66.2	(3.2)

Feed mills or feed stores were visited approximately two times per month on average (24.3 times/year) and were located an average of 14.6 miles from the operation. Although egg processing plants had the highest average number of visits per year, there was substantial variability in the number of visits that operations made to plants.

f. For operations in which employees visited the following places, average number of times per year visited and average distance traveled one way:

Place	Average Number of Times/Year		Average Distance Traveled (Miles)	
	Average	Std. Error	Average	Std. Error
Egg processing plant	41.3	(16.9)	66.6	(18.0)
Hatchery	13.7	(4.2)	70.5	(19.2)
Poultry slaughter facility	28.9	(10.6)	44.4	(8.1)
Another premises where poultry are raised	25.5	(6.1)	35.0	(8.6)
Live-bird market	13.0	(5.4)	45.5	(8.6)
Facility that sells poultry (e.g., auction, flea market, swap meet)	6.6	(1.4)	44.1	(9.6)
Feed mill or feed store	24.3	(2.2)	14.6	(1.1)
Rendering facility	11.7	(3.8)	15.8	(3.7)

2. Worker requirements

Over half of operations always required workers entering the bird area to use clean boots or shoe covers, footbaths, or wash their hands after handling birds (54.8, 56.3, and 69.7 percent of operations, respectively). Three-fourths of operations (74.8 percent) always required some type of footwear precaution. Use of footbaths and scrubbing boots are not considered as effective as clean boots and shoe covers.

a. Percentage of operations by frequency that the following biosecurity practices were required for workers (including the flock owner) entering the bird production area:

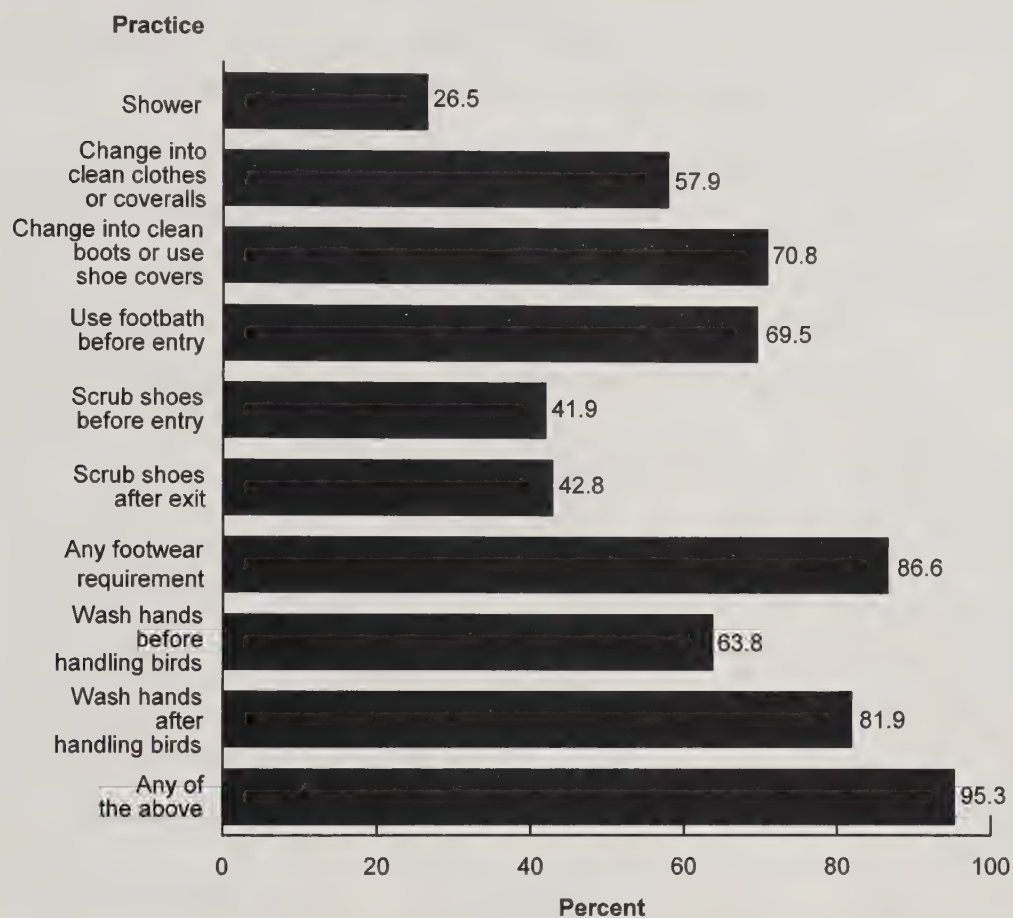
	Percent Operations						Total
	Frequency						
	Always		Sometimes		Never		
Practice	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Total
Shower	15.1	(1.1)	11.4	(1.0)	73.5	(1.3)	100.0
Change into clean clothes or coveralls	41.2	(1.4)	16.7	(1.1)	42.1	(1.4)	100.0
Change into clean boots or use shoe covers	54.8	(1.4)	16.0	(1.1)	29.2	(1.3)	100.0
Use footbath before entry	56.3	(1.4)	13.2	(1.0)	30.5	(1.3)	100.0
Scrub shoes before entry	25.9	(1.3)	16.0	(1.1)	58.1	(1.5)	100.0
Scrub shoes after exit	26.2	(1.3)	16.6	(1.1)	57.2	(1.5)	100.0
Any footwear requirement	74.8	(1.2)	11.8	(0.9)	13.4	(1.0)	100.0
Wash hands before handling birds	47.6	(1.5)	16.2	(1.1)	36.2	(1.4)	100.0
Wash hands after handling birds	69.7	(1.3)	12.2	(1.0)	18.1	(1.1)	100.0

In general, large operations were slightly more likely than small operations to have the specified worker biosecurity requirements.

b. Percentage of operations in which the following biosecurity practices were always or sometimes required for workers (including the flock owner) entering the bird production area, by flock size:

Practice	Percent Operations					
	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Shower	20.4	(2.1)	29.3	(1.6)	26.5	(1.3)
Change into clean clothes or coveralls	50.4	(2.6)	61.4	(1.7)	57.9	(1.4)
Change into clean boots or use shoe covers	65.3	(2.4)	73.4	(1.6)	70.8	(1.3)
Use footbath before entry	54.6	(2.5)	76.5	(1.5)	69.5	(1.3)
Scrub shoes before entry	40.5	(2.6)	42.5	(1.8)	41.9	(1.5)
Scrub shoes after exit	40.1	(2.6)	44.2	(1.8)	42.8	(1.5)
Any footwear requirement	75.7	(2.1)	91.7	(1.0)	86.6	(1.0)
Wash hands before handling birds	59.6	(2.6)	65.8	(1.7)	63.8	(1.4)
Wash hands after handling birds	78.1	(2.2)	83.7	(1.3)	81.9	(1.1)
Any of the above	90.6	(1.5)	97.6	(0.6)	95.3	(0.6)

Percentage of Operations in Which the Following Biosecurity Practices Were Always or Sometimes Required for Workers (Including the Flock Owner) Entering the Bird Production Area



In general, a higher percentage of contract operations required the specified worker biosecurity practices compared with noncontract operations.

c. Percentage of operations in which the following biosecurity practices were always or sometimes required for workers (including the flock owner) entering the bird area, by contract status:

Practice	Percent Operations			
	Contract Status			
	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
Shower	28.6	(1.5)	16.8	(2.6)
Change into clean clothes or coveralls	62.6	(1.6)	36.4	(3.2)
Change into clean boots or use shoe covers	75.3	(1.4)	49.4	(3.4)
Use footbath before entry	77.6	(1.3)	31.0	(3.2)
Scrub shoes before entry	44.2	(1.6)	29.9	(3.3)
Scrub shoes after exit	45.0	(1.6)	31.8	(3.2)
Any footwear requirement	92.5	(0.9)	58.1	(3.3)
Wash hands before handling birds	65.3	(1.6)	57.2	(3.4)
Wash hands after handling birds	83.5	(1.2)	74.0	(3.0)
Any of the above	98.1	(0.4)	81.9	(2.6)

3. Visitors

The most common types of visitors were service persons employed by the poultry company, catch crew, and feed delivery personnel (79.8, 77.3, and 83.7 percent of operations respectively). These types of visitors were more common on large operations than small operations. A higher percentage of small operations had customer and nonbusiness visitors compared with large operations.

a. Percentage of operations that had the following types of visitors during the previous 12 months, by flock size:

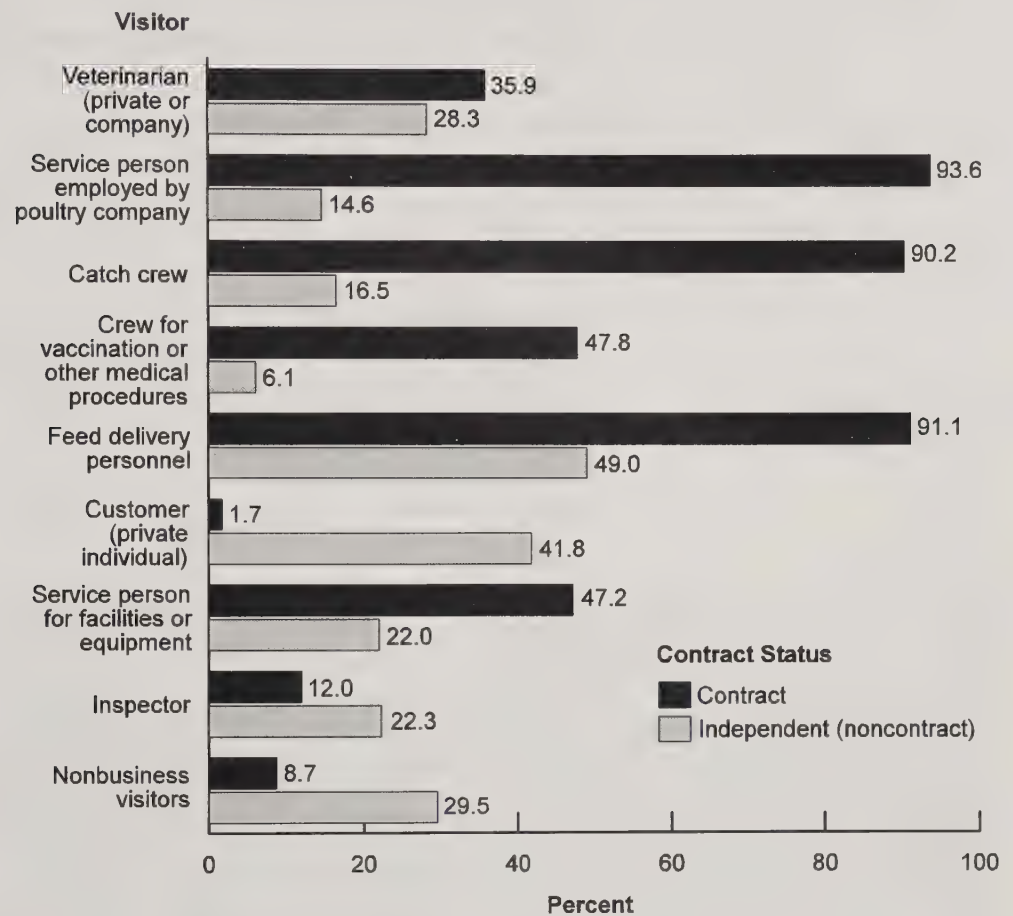
Visitor	Percent Operations					
	Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Veterinarian (private or company)	31.1	(2.4)	36.1	(1.7)	34.5	(1.4)
Service person employed by poultry company	52.6	(2.4)	92.3	(1.0)	79.8	(1.0)
Catch crew	49.5	(2.5)	90.1	(1.1)	77.3	(1.1)
Crew for vaccination or other medical procedures	27.3	(2.4)	46.5	(1.8)	40.4	(1.4)
State or Federal veterinarian or animal-health worker	15.1	(1.8)	12.4	(1.1)	13.2	(0.9)
University veterinarian or cooperative extension agent	4.5	(1.0)	4.6	(0.7)	4.5	(0.6)
Feed delivery personnel	66.4	(2.4)	91.6	(1.0)	83.7	(1.1)
Nutritionist or feed company representative	10.5	(1.6)	8.3	(1.0)	9.0	(0.9)
Customer (private individual)	21.4	(2.0)	2.8	(0.6)	8.6	(0.8)
Bird wholesaler, buyer, or dealer (including live-bird market owner)	5.7	(1.2)	2.4	(0.5)	3.4	(0.5)
Service person for facilities or equipment (e.g., meter reader, plumber, electrician, etc.)	30.8	(2.4)	48.2	(1.8)	42.8	(1.4)
Inspector (e.g., county health inspector or official to certify birds as organic)	15.8	(2.0)	13.1	(1.2)	13.9	(1.0)
Other people visiting for business purposes	7.5	(1.4)	7.4	(1.0)	7.4	(0.8)
Nonbusiness visitors (e.g., school groups, friends, or neighbors just coming by to see the birds)	21.6	(2.1)	8.0	(1.0)	12.3	(0.9)

A higher percentage of contract operations had service persons, catch crews, vaccination crews, and feed delivery visits, compared with independent (noncontract) operations. More than 4 of 10 noncontract operations (41.8 percent) had customer visits compared with 1.7 percent of contract operations.

b. Percentage of operations that had the following types of visitors during the previous 12 months, by contract status:

Visitor	Percent Operations			
	Contract Status			
	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
Veterinarian (private or company)	35.9	(1.6)	28.3	(3.0)
Service person employed by poultry company	93.6	(0.8)	14.6	(2.4)
Catch crew	90.2	(1.0)	16.5	(2.6)
Crew for vaccination or other medical procedures	47.8	(1.6)	6.1	(1.6)
State or Federal veterinarian or animal-health worker	12.6	(1.0)	16.3	(2.4)
University veterinarian or cooperative extension agent	4.0	(0.6)	7.2	(1.6)
Feed delivery personnel	91.1	(0.9)	49.0	(3.4)
Nutritionist or feed company representative	7.1	(0.9)	18.0	(2.6)
Customer (private individual)	1.7	(0.5)	41.8	(3.4)
Bird wholesaler, buyer, or dealer (including live-bird market owner)	2.3	(0.5)	9.1	(1.9)
Service person for facilities or equipment (e.g., meter reader, plumber, electrician, etc.)	47.2	(1.6)	22.0	(2.8)
Inspector (e.g., county health inspector or official to certify birds as organic)	12.0	(1.1)	22.3	(3.0)
Other people visiting for business purposes	6.7	(0.8)	10.8	(2.1)
Nonbusiness visitors (e.g., school groups, friends, or neighbors just coming by to see the birds)	8.7	(0.9)	29.5	(3.0)

Percentage of Operations that had the Following Types of Visitors During the Previous 12 Months, by Contract Status



On operations that had the specified visitors, service persons employed by the poultry company, feed delivery personnel, and customers each visited operations more than 45 times per year, on average.

Note: Although the average number of veterinarian visits was 6.5, two-thirds of operations with veterinarian visits had only 1 or 2 visits, and 2.5 percent had 50 or more visits.

c. For operations that had the following types of visitors, average number of visits per year:

Visitor	Average Number Visits	Standard Error
Veterinarian (private or company)	6.5	(0.8)
Service person employed by poultry company	50.4	(0.9)
Catch crew	4.2	(0.4)
Crew for vaccination or other medical procedures	7.5	(0.5)
State or Federal veterinarian or animal-health worker	7.5	(2.1)
University veterinarian or cooperative extension agent	9.0	(3.4)
Feed delivery personnel	45.4	(0.7)
Nutritionist or feed company representative	15.6	(2.3)
Customer (private individual)	72.4	(10.6)
Bird wholesaler, buyer, or dealer (including live-bird market owner)	11.7	(5.6)
Service person for facilities or equipment (e.g., meter reader, plumber, electrician, etc.)	11.1	(0.7)
Inspector (e.g., county health inspector or official to certify birds as organic)	3.6	(0.6)
Other people visiting for business purposes	14.3	(3.2)
Nonbusiness visitors (e.g., school groups, friends, or neighbors just coming by to see the birds)	15.6	(2.7)

The majority of operations had some type of visitor enter the bird production area. Over 90 percent of large operations had visits from service persons employed by the poultry company and catch crews (table C.3a), which would necessitate entering the bird production area.

d. Percentage of operations in which any of the visitor types listed in the previous table entered the bird production area, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
73.4	(2.2)	93.3	(0.9)	87.0	(0.9)



Courtesy of USDA photo library

For operations in which visitors entered the bird production area, over 45 percent of operations always required these visitors to change clothing, change boots or use shoe covers, use footbaths, wash hands after handling birds, or park away from the bird area.

e. For operations that allowed visitors in the bird production area, percentage of operations by frequency of biosecurity practices required for visitors:

Percent Operations							
Frequency							
	Always		Sometimes		Never		
Practice	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Total
Change into clean clothes or coveralls	46.8	(1.6)	7.9	(0.9)	45.3	(1.6)	100.0
Change into clean boots or use shoe covers	54.7	(1.6)	7.7	(0.8)	37.6	(1.5)	100.0
Use footbath before entry	47.1	(1.6)	7.7	(0.8)	45.2	(1.6)	100.0
Scrub shoes before entry	26.0	(1.4)	10.7	(1.0)	63.3	(1.5)	100.0
Scrub shoes after exit	26.7	(1.4)	9.9	(1.0)	63.4	(1.5)	100.0
Any footwear requirement	63.5	(1.5)	5.7	(0.7)	30.8	(1.5)	100.0
Wash hands before handling birds	38.2	(1.5)	10.6	(1.0)	51.2	(1.6)	100.0
Wash hands after handling birds	45.8	(1.6)	9.5	(1.0)	44.7	(1.6)	100.0
No contact with other birds at least 24 hr before entering	26.6	(1.4)	11.3	(1.0)	62.1	(1.6)	100.0
Park away from bird area	45.1	(1.6)	10.6	(1.0)	44.3	(1.6)	100.0

Overall, biosecurity requirements for visitors were similar for large and small operations.

f. For operations that allowed visitors in the bird production area, percentage of operations in which the following biosecurity practices were always or sometimes required for visitors, by flock size:

Percent Operations						
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)						
Practice	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Change into clean clothes or coveralls	52.3	(3.1)	55.5	(1.8)	54.7	(1.6)
Change into clean boots or use shoe covers	58.7	(3.0)	63.7	(1.8)	62.4	(1.5)
Use footbath before entry	46.8	(3.1)	57.8	(1.8)	54.8	(1.6)
Scrub shoes before entry	37.2	(3.0)	36.5	(1.8)	36.7	(1.5)
Scrub shoes after exit	36.9	(3.0)	36.5	(1.8)	36.6	(1.5)
Any footwear requirement	64.2	(2.9)	71.1	(1.7)	69.2	(1.5)
Wash hands before handling birds	47.7	(3.1)	49.2	(1.9)	48.8	(1.6)
Wash hands after handling birds	54.3	(3.1)	55.6	(1.8)	55.3	(1.6)
No contact with other birds at least 24 hr before entering	37.0	(3.1)	38.3	(1.8)	37.9	(1.6)
Park away from bird area	57.1	(3.1)	55.2	(1.8)	55.7	(1.6)
Any of the above	78.0	(2.5)	82.7	(1.4)	81.5	(1.2)

The percentage of contract operations that required visitors to use a footbath was nearly twice that of noncontract operations (57.7 and 30.5 percent, respectively).

g. For operations that allowed visitors in the bird production area, percentage of operations in which the following biosecurity practices were always or sometimes required for visitors, by contract status:

Percent Operations				
Contract Status				
Practice	Contract		Independent (Noncontract)	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
Change into clean clothes or coveralls	56.3	(1.7)	41.4	(4.6)
Change into clean boots or use shoe covers	63.3	(1.6)	54.4	(4.4)
Use footbath before entry	57.7	(1.7)	30.5	(4.4)
Scrub shoes before entry	37.4	(1.6)	30.2	(4.5)
Scrub shoes after exit	36.9	(1.6)	33.6	(4.5)
Any footwear requirement	70.7	(1.5)	57.5	(4.4)
Wash hands before handling birds	48.8	(1.7)	49.5	(4.7)
Wash hands after handling birds	55.0	(1.7)	56.4	(4.7)
No contact with other birds at least 24 hr before entering	37.9	(1.7)	39.5	(4.7)
Park away from bird area	55.2	(1.7)	58.0	(4.6)
Any of the above	81.9	(1.3)	77.2	(3.6)

4. Shared equipment

Sharing equipment from one poultry operation with another was not a common practice.

a. Percentage of operations that shared equipment (including equipment loaned, borrowed, or co-owned) with another poultry operation during the previous 12 months, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
7.9	(1.4)	15.8	(1.3)	13.3	(1.0)

For operations that shared equipment, the majority of operations (57.9 percent) did so only once during the previous year, while 13.9 percent did so five or more times.

b. For operations that shared equipment (including equipment loaned, borrowed, or co-owned) with another poultry operation during the previous 12 months, percentage of operations by number of times equipment was shared and by flock size:

Percent Operations						
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)						
Times	Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
1	64.5	(9.6)	56.6	(4.5)	57.9	(4.1)
2 to 4	29.9	(9.2)	27.8	(4.1)	28.2	(3.8)
5 or more	5.6	(3.9)	15.6	(3.2)	13.9	(2.8)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

5. Contact with other animals

Rodents or evidence of rodents were observed in the bird production area at least sometimes on three-fourths of operations (73.9 percent).

a. Percentage of operations by frequency that the following type of animals—or evidence thereof—were seen in the bird production area:

Percent Operations							
Frequency							
	Usually		Sometimes		Never		
Animal Type	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Total
Wild waterfowl	0.7	(0.2)	6.6	(0.7)	92.7	(0.8)	100.0
Wild birds other than waterfowl	4.0	(0.6)	18.7	(1.2)	77.3	(1.2)	100.0
Rodents	7.3	(0.8)	66.6	(1.4)	26.1	(1.3)	100.0
Wild animals other than rodents (e.g., feral cats, raccoons, skunks, opossums)	1.9	(0.4)	24.2	(1.2)	73.9	(1.3)	100.0
Poultry from a neighbor	0.0	(--)	0.8	(0.2)	99.2	(0.2)	100.0



Courtesy of USDA photo library

About half the operations in which poultry had outdoor access reported evidence of wild birds other than waterfowl and evidence of wild animals in the bird production area.

b. Percentage of operations in which the following types of animals—or evidence thereof— were usually or sometimes seen in the bird production area, by presence of any poultry with outdoor access:

Animal Type	Percent Operations					
	Any Poultry* with Outdoor Access					
	Yes		No		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Wild waterfowl	13.2	(2.9)	6.5	(0.8)	7.3	(0.8)
Wild birds other than waterfowl	45.8	(4.1)	19.4	(1.3)	22.7	(1.2)
Rodents	67.2	(3.9)	74.9	(1.4)	73.9	(1.3)
Wild animals other than rodents (e.g., feral cats, raccoons, skunks, opossums)	51.3	(4.1)	22.5	(1.3)	26.1	(1.3)
Poultry from a neighbor	0.0	(--)	0.9	(0.3)	0.8	(0.2)

*Including gamebirds

Wild birds and animals, or evidence thereof, were less commonly observed in the feed storage area than in the bird production area (table C5a).

c. Percentage of operations by frequency that the following types of animals—or evidence thereof— were seen in the feed storage area:

	Percent Operations						
	Frequency						
	Usually		Sometimes		Never		
Animal Type	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Total
Wild waterfowl	0.2	(0.1)	1.2	(0.3)	98.6	(0.3)	100.0
Wild birds other than waterfowl	1.2	(0.3)	12.5	(1.0)	86.3	(1.0)	100.0
Rodents	2.5	(0.5)	43.9	(1.5)	53.6	(1.5)	100.0
Wild animals other than rodents (e.g., feral cats, raccoons, skunks, opossums)	0.2	(0.1)	11.6	(1.0)	88.2	(1.0)	100.0
Poultry from a neighbor	0.0	(--)	0.1	(0.1)	99.9	(0.1)	100.0

6. Water on property

Nearly two-thirds of operations (63.5 percent) had a pond, lake, or stream on the property.

a. Percentage of operations with a pond, lake, or stream on the property, by flock size:

Percent Operations					
Flock Size (Number of Chickens)					
Small (1,000-9,999)		Large (10,000-19,999)		All Operations	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
55.3	(2.6)	67.2	(1.7)	63.5	(1.4)

Over half of operations in each region had a pond, lake, or stream on the property.

b. Percentage of operations with a pond, lake, or stream on the property, by region:

Percent Operations					
Region					
West		Northeast		Southeast	
Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
62.6	(4.1)	55.5	(2.5)	68.7	(1.8)

The percentage of operations with a pond, lake, or stream on the property was similar for operations with and without outdoor access for poultry.

c. Percentage of operations with a pond, lake, or stream on the property, by presence of any birds with outdoor access:

Percent Operations			
Any Poultry* with Outdoor Access			
Yes		No	
Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
57.9	(4.0)	64.2	(1.5)

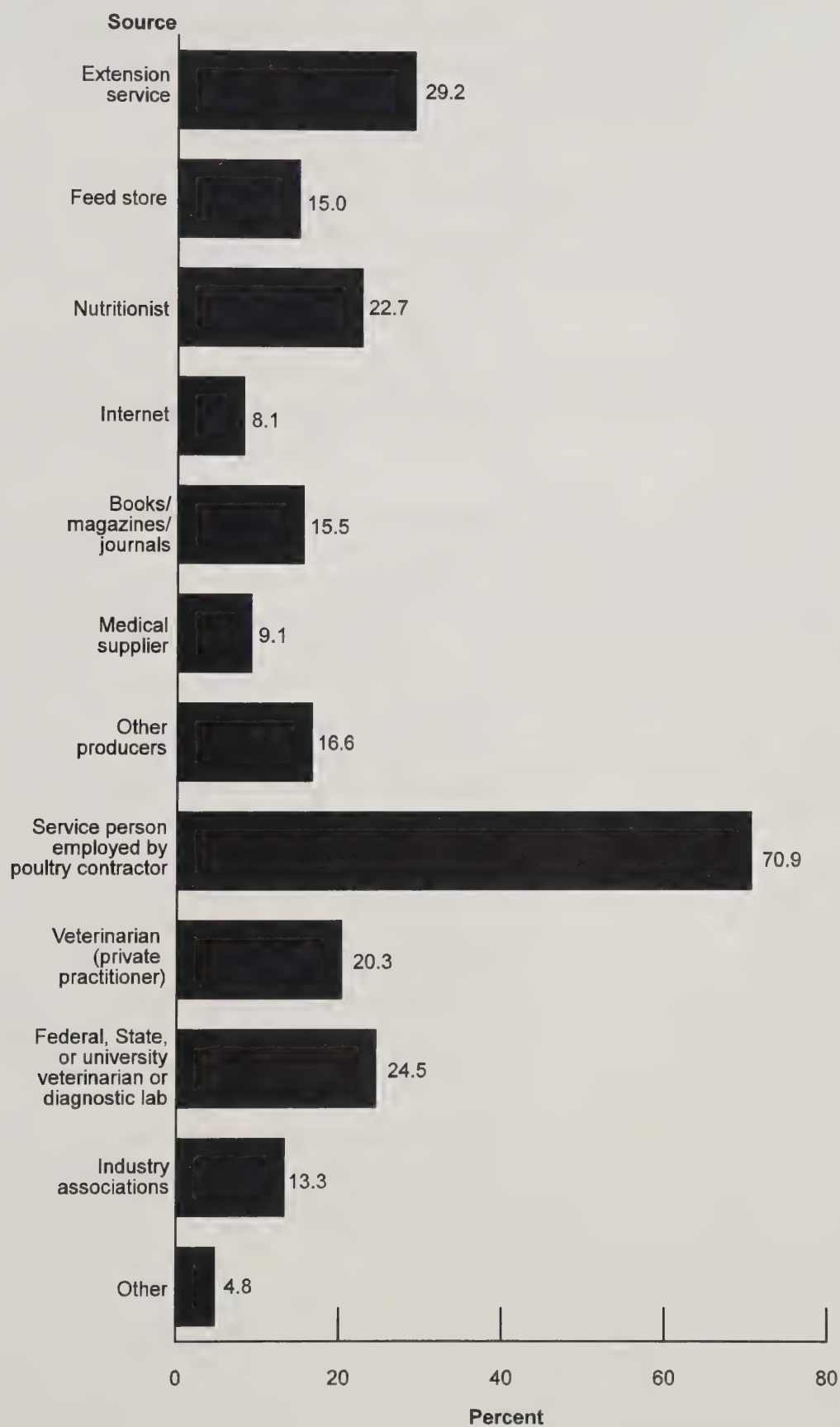
*Including gamebirds

D. Information Sources

The most important source for bird health information was a service person employed by a poultry contractor (70.9 percent of operations).

Percentage of operations by importance of the following bird health information sources:

Percent Operations							
Source	Importance						Total
	Very Important		Somewhat Important		Not Important		
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	
Extension service	29.2	(1.3)	30.6	(1.4)	40.2	(1.5)	100.0
Feed store	15.0	(1.0)	19.3	(1.2)	65.7	(1.4)	100.0
Nutritionist	22.7	(1.2)	23.9	(1.3)	53.4	(1.5)	100.0
Internet	8.1	(0.8)	20.6	(1.2)	71.3	(1.3)	100.0
Books/magazines/journals	15.5	(1.1)	37.6	(1.4)	46.9	(1.5)	100.0
Medical supplier/salesperson	9.1	(0.8)	20.2	(1.2)	70.7	(1.3)	100.0
Other producers	16.6	(1.1)	34.4	(1.4)	49.0	(1.5)	100.0
Service person employed by a poultry contractor	70.9	(1.2)	9.4	(0.9)	19.7	(1.1)	100.0
Veterinarian (private practitioner)	20.3	(1.2)	19.4	(1.2)	60.3	(1.4)	100.0
Federal, State, or university veterinarian or diagnostic lab	24.5	(1.3)	24.5	(1.3)	51.0	(1.5)	100.0
Industry associations or organizations	13.3	(1.0)	25.4	(1.3)	61.3	(1.4)	100.0
Other	4.8	(0.6)	19.0	(1.2)	76.2	(1.3)	100.0

Percentage of Operations that Considered the Following Bird Health Information Sources Very Important

E. Conclusions

The NAHMS Small Enterprise Chicken Study, 2007 provides insight into which types of operations comprise the small enterprise segment of the chicken industry, and provides information on the biosecurity and bird movement practices of these operations.

The study targeted operations in the United States with 1,000 to 19,999 chickens, based on a sample selected from the NASS list frame. About two-thirds of these operations had chickens at some time between October 2006 and September 2007. Information was gathered regarding these operations' biosecurity and bird movement practices.

Over half of operations were contract operations with breeding birds, and one-fourth were contract operations without breeding birds. Only 17 percent of operations were independent (noncontract) operations.

Broiler breeder farms usually have from 8,000 to 12,000 chickens, and many farms have 1 to 2 houses. As a result, a large number of commercially contracted broiler breeder farms were probably captured in the study population, especially in the Southeast region. Contract broiler houses now generally have more than 18,000 to 20,000 birds each. Some have in excess of 30,000 birds each. Broiler farms with one to two houses are becoming rare. Most have at least three houses, so not many contract broiler farms were captured in this study. The same is true for commercial table-egg flocks, which have become very large operations, some with in excess of 2 million birds.

Many cases in which either the contract category, the large category, or the Southeast region were different from the other groups in the study may be due at least in part to this phenomenon of capturing a lot of contract breeders in these three categories. Breeder farms tend to have strict biosecurity requirements due to the value of the birds and the difficulty of replacing the birds if they are lost to a disease outbreak. Therefore, it is not surprising that in this study contract operations generally practiced better biosecurity than independent operations.

A higher percentage of contract operations required biosecurity measures such as showering, clean clothing, footwear precautions, and hand washing compared to independent operations.

A higher percentage of independent operations than contract operations allowed birds outdoor access. A higher percentage of operations with birds other than chickens allowed birds outdoor access compared to operations with chickens only. Birds on operations with outdoor access naturally had greater exposure to wild birds and other animals, posing disease introduction risks.

A higher percentage of contract operations had visits from service persons, catch crews, vaccination crews, and feed deliveries compared with independent operations, while a higher percentage of independent operations had customer and nonbusiness visitors.

Movement of birds to locations in which other birds were present (shows, fairs, etc.) was rare. Employee contact with birds off the operation (at home, etc.) was also rare.

While independent operations had more introductions of day-old chicks and hatchlings, contract operations had more introductions of older birds, which may be due in part to the introduction of spiking males on breeder farms. However, it should be noted that other than introduction of spiking males, breeder farms tend to practice all-in, all-out management.

A basic understanding of all segments of the poultry industry will help us to better prepare for potential disease outbreaks.

Section II: Methodology

A. Sampling and Estimation

1. Operation selection

The NASS list frame was used to select operations with 1,000 to 19,999 chickens. The control data—including inventory information—were primarily based upon data from the 2002 Census of Agriculture. The list was sorted by type of operation (layer or broiler) and flock size (1,000 to 9,999 and 10,000 to 19,999 chickens) within each State. A systematic random sample was selected, with the number of operations allocated to each State proportional to the number of operations in that State. All States were included in the sample.

2. Population inferences

Inferences cover the population of operations with 1,000 to 19,999 chickens in the United States. All respondent data were statistically weighted to reflect the population from which they were selected. The inverse of the probability of selection for each operation was the initial selection weight. This weight was adjusted by the sum of weights for all operations divided by the sum of weights for respondent operations (including those with no chickens from October 2006 through September 2007), within two-type, two-size, and seven-region strata.

B. Data Collection

Questionnaires were mailed out in August 2007, followed 2 weeks later by a reminder survey to nonrespondents. Nonrespondents to both mailings were contacted by telephone in September 2007 and surveys were completed via telephone interview.

C. Data Analysis

1. Validation and estimation

Data were entered into a SAS data set. Validation checks were performed to identify numeric extremes, improper categorical responses, skip patterns not followed, and relational checks. Weighted point estimates were generated using SUDAAN software, which accounts for the sampling design and weighting.

2. Response rate

Although very few operations refused participation (7.0 percent), nearly 20 percent of selected operations were inaccessible, indicating that the list for this population may be outdated.

Response Category	Frequency	Percent
Completed – mail	964	38.4
Completed – telephone	825	32.8
Refusal	175	7.0
Inaccessible	499	19.9
Office hold (contact withheld)	48	1.9
Total	2,511	100.0

Appendix I: Sample Profile

A. Responding Operations

1. Number of respondents by region

Region	Number
West	188
Northeast	584
Southeast	1,017
Total	1,789

2. Number of respondents by presence of chickens October 2007 through September 2008

Presence of Chickens	Number
Yes	1,191
No	598
Total	1,789

3. For operations with chickens, number of respondents by region

Region	Number
West	124
Northeast	407
Southeast	660
Total	1,191

4. For operations with chickens, number of respondents by flock size

Flock Size	Number
Small (1,000-9,999)	393
Large (10,000-19,999)	798
Total	1,191

5. For operations with chickens, number of respondents by contract status

Contract Status	Number
Contract	941
Independent (noncontract)	244
Did not report	6
Total	1,191

Appendix II: Special Tabulation by NASS Based Upon the 2002 Census of Agriculture

1. Number of farms and number of chickens on the farms, by region

	Region							
	West		Northeast		Southeast		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Broilers								
Farms	7,979	21.0	14,817	39.1	15,141	39.9	37,937	100.0
Chickens (millions)	161	11.6	278	20.0	951	68.4	1,390	100.0
Small Enterprise Farms*	143	10.5	485	35.5	737	54.0	1,365	100.0
Chickens on Small Enterprise Farms* (millions)	1.1	7.1	4.4	28.4	10.0	64.5	15.5	100.0
Layers								
Farms	36,322	36.9	45,085	45.9	16,908	17.2	98,315	100.0
Chickens (millions)	81	24.2	175	52.4	78	23.4	334	100.0
Small Enterprise Farms*	249	10.9	644	28.2	1,388	60.9	2,281	100.0
Chickens on Small Enterprise Farms* (millions)	2.5	9.6	5.9	22.6	17.7	67.8	26.1	100.0
Total (All Chickens)								
Farms	39,046	32.4	51,473	42.7	30,072	24.9	120,591	100.0
Chickens (millions)	242	14.0	453	26.3	1,029	59.7	1,724	100.0
Small Enterprise Farms*	357	10.0	1,117	31.3	2,096	58.7	3,570	100.0
Chickens on Small Enterprise Farms* (millions)	3.6	8.7	10.1	24.6	27.4	66.7	41.1	100.0

*Farms with 1,000 to 19,999 chickens

2. Small-enterprise farms as a percentage of all farms with chickens and percentage of chickens on small-enterprise farms, by type:

Percentage								
Region								
	West		Northeast		Southeast		United States	
Type	Farms	Chickens	Farms	Chickens	Farms	Chickens	Farms	Chickens
Broilers	1.8	0.7	3.3	1.6	4.9	1.1	3.6	1.1
Layers	0.7	3.1	1.4	3.4	8.2	22.7	2.3	7.8
All Chickens	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.2	7.0	2.7	3.0	2.4

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